WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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Per Year, (52 issues) $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

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WE KNEW.

If we knew the woe and heartache
Waiting for us down the road,
Our lips could taste the wormwood,
Of our backs could feel the load;
Would we waste the day in wishing
For a time that never can be,
Would we wait in sad impatience
For our ships to come from sea.

If we knew the baby fingers
Pressed against the window pane
Would be cold and still to-morrow—
Never trouble us again;
Would the bright eyes of our darling
Catch the frown upon our brow?
Would the prints of fairy fingers,
Vex us then as they do now?

Ah, these little ice-cold fingers,
How they point our memories back
To the hasty words and actions
Strewn along our backward track!
How those little hands condemn us,
As in sorrow grace they lie,
In dumb reproachfulness pleading
For our reaping by and by.

Strange we never prize the music
Till the sweet-voiced bird has flown,
Strange we never see the roses
Till the lovely flowers are gone;
Strange that summer skies and sunshine
Never seem so bright before
As when winter's snowy pinions
Shake their white down o'er the air!

Lips from which the seal of silence
None but God can roll away,
Never long can speak in anger
As adorns the tenth day;
And sweet memories will flow
With their beautiful perfume,
Come to us in fonder accents,
Through the softened tones of home.

Let us gather up the sunbeams,
Lying all around our path;
Let us keep the wheat and roses,
Casting out the thorns and chaff;
Let us find our sweetest comfort
In the blessings at our door,
With a patient hand removing
All the briers from our way.

MEMORIAL SERMON:

In Tribute to the Life, Character and Work of the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, D. D., Late Pastor of the Church of the New Testament, Philadelphia, and for Several Terms Chaplain to Congress—Preached on the First Methodist Church, Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, on Sunday Afternoon, October 25th, 1868, by Alex. Clark, Pastor.

He was a burning and a shining light; and ye were willing for a season to rejoice in his light.—*John* v: 35.

The outline of an illustrious personage may be easily drawn. A few figures and a few figures arrange as data of birth, childhood, schooldays, maturity and death, and a few incidents to be grouped as *characteristic*, unique, and expressive *of* distinct individuality. The picture is to take form, feature and color as the painter's pallet makes the change of an object before the camera. The life-likeness of a man of genius and grace, in its finer lines and meanings, must be the result of direct impress on the public eye and heart, not for a sunny moment, but for months and seasons. The truthful and beautiful character is not duplicated or multiplied in its expressions to the world, as a print or photograph; it is peculiar to every contemplator, according to his standpoint of observation and degree of culture.

The leading facts in the history of Thomas Hewlings Stockton are soon told. He was born in Mt. Holly, New Jersey, June 4, 1808, the first of six children. His father, Mr. William S. Stockton, was an intelligent and liberal-spirited layman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, afterward a prominent Reformer in the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church, and until his dying day, an active and able advocate of the principles of lay-representation and the right of private judgment in the interpretation of God's word and the rights of men. The Bible and manhood were magnified in his faith, and by his words, his work and his worship, until creed and caste were lost in the light of revelation—until equal brotherhood among all men and the privilege of personal acknowledgment to God and service became the central themes of his great heart.

The germs of such truth, gathered from the inspired pages, and watered by early baptisms, were planted in the young soul of his son to develop, in due time and order, into sweet and abundant fruition, and by him again, as one of by a tree when it falls, to be scattered broadcast by his death, as seed thoughts which shall spring up in blooming promises among all denominations of Christian people, and ultimately across the world to enhance the thousand-fold harvests of good to men and glory to God.

The childhood years of this first born son were spent in a peaceful and quiet home, amidst tenderest affections, carefullest training, and that the most refining influences of good society. As he rose toward manhood, spare and tall and pale, he passed as much time as his frail physical frame would admit, in the best private schools and academies. He learned almost by intuition; he was scholarly by nature; and, through all his life, he was an *earning, recording* and applying student. He outgrew books and rounded with delight in religious above and beyond them all. Of him the life was of all books, the first, the last, the best, the interpreter of all things else, and the exhaustless theme of his mind and heart. * * * *

At the age of eighteen he lost his beloved mother, and calls it from those years, among most of his life. I have often heard him refer, with tearful emotion, to the sad hour and place of her departure. In the sitting-room of their own head was silvered over and his step tottering and slow, he occasionally went alone to the book room on Front street, and enjoyed the privilege of the stranger occupants of spending an hour in the quiet upper room where had he saw the light of heaven, nor had he heard the low sweet hallelujahs from her dying lips. Soon after his mother's death, he was converted to God, united in membership in parental prayer, and was admitted to membership in the Second Methodist Episcopal Church, in Philadelphia.

He had now attained an age when he felt the responsibilities of earthly duties for self, and tried various occupations, one of which he followed for a year and a half with great interest and industry—that of a printer in a printing office. A physical infirmity prevented a continuance at printing, and he abandoned it reluctantly and entered the academy of medicine, attending lectures for a considerable time at Jefferson College. But this profession never excited his sympathies nor engaged his powers.

One Sabbath afternoon in May, 1829, Thomas H. Stockton preached his first sermon, in a rural district near Philadelphia. Soon after, he delivered several discourses in the court-house on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, all of which were remarkably effectual in their results. This was about the time of the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church, of which his father was already an acting member, and whose distinctive principles he had promulgated for years in a periodical entitled "The Wesleyan Repository," of which he was the founder and editor. As the economy of the new organization so well accorded with the views of the young preacher, at once identified himself with the movement, and until his death maintained its ecclesiastical connection with the denomination. His first charge was a large circuit on the "Eastern Shore," sweeping through several counties, and requiring a ride of several hundred miles in filling a round of appointments. He preached, frequently, three times on Sabbath, besides leading in the class and prayer and school-houses, court-houses and private dwellings, and in summer time the leafy-frescoed temples of the forest.

The next year he was stationed in Baltimore in charge of the "Methodist Protestant," editor of the church paper; but declined the latter position, recommending his personal friend, Dr. Emanuel Ballard, to the editorship, who thus began his eventful editorial career. Dr. Bailey was afterwards the proprietor of the *National Era*, a weekly of national character and influence, published in Washington City. This journal had the honor of first printing Mrs. Stowe's great work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in serial form, a work which has done more to equalize human rights and free the nation than any theology ever written.

In 1832 Mr. Stockton was stationed at Georgetown, D. C., and elected Chaplain to Congress, and the next year re-elected.

[The appointments and work of Mr. S. for the several following years were given in an interesting detail by the speaker, with practical lessons from all, but our want of space prevents full report. Suffice it to say, he was compiler of the Church's Hymn Book, founder of the First Methodist Protestant Church, Philadelphia, Pastor in Cincinnati, Baltimore, Chaplain to Congress, and had issued various periodicals and books of great credit, all devoted to primitive Christianity.—REPORTER.]

These are some of the most prominent incidents and gatherings of his busy and consecrated life. Many interesting items will be forwarded which have been omitted with pleasure and with profit to all; but in a single discourse it is impossible to do more than sketch the likeness in crude outline, the forms in the foreground of such a picturesque character as his.

In reviewing the history of this gifted and saintly man, the words of our Lord spoken to John Baptist, seem the most fitting: he was a burning and a shining light; and ye were willing for a season to rejoice in his light.

These words fell from lips that were less pure to utter a mere flattering compliment. The forerunner of Christ was a preacher—a patriarch, priest, or prophet. He was pre-eminently the greatest among men. But great and grand as he was, he was not the Messiah or kingdom which the least should be greater than he. It is a greater thing to be a lowly Christian, lowly, than the greatest of the Jews and the greatest of the old Testament prophets, crying in the wilderness, "*Prepare* ye the way of the Lord." The services and privileges of the Gospel dispensation are infinitely sublimer than those of the old Hebrew covenant. The Baptist Elijah, the reformer, the reformer, the bugle-toned messenger, simple in men, and poor, and strange—the last of Israel's race to declare to the people, that he was "a man of like passions with ourselves;" but his lifted finger pointed out invisible Lamb of God with the words and among the people, and of him the immaculate Jesus said, approving the unreserved praise of his mission, "He was a burning and a shining light."

A burning light.

John Baptist was aflame in the service of God. His ardor was livid, vivid and real. His was a zeal that burned and his own inherent and consecrated impulses. Of him it is said, he was all on fire. His devotion was all aglow with the consuming fire of his love. His religion was no mechanical process. It was the intense glow of a well fueled furnace at "white heat." And it circled out in waves of melting power through all the channels of his being, diffusing itself into the frozen ritualisms where, infusing itself into the frozen ritualisms where, infusing itself into the frozen ritualisms where, inf

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National Ticket.

President—ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Vice-President—SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia; THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. BARNES.	13. SAMUEL KNORR.
2. W. J. POLLOCK.	14. R. F. WAGENSELLER.
3. EDWARD WILDEY.	15. CHAS. H. MULLEN.
4. G. W. HILL.	16. GEORGE W. HALL.
5. WATSON F. MAGEE.	17. JOHN STEWART.
6. J. H. BRUNGHURST.	18. JACOB ORWIG.
7. FRANK C. HOOTON.	19. JAMES SIDLEY.
8. ISAAC EDGERTON.	20. H. C. JOHNSON.
9. MARIS HOOPES.	21. H. S. ESSON.
10. DAVID M. RANK.	22. WM. FREW.
11. WM. DAVIS.	23. ALEX. W. CRAWFORD.
12. W. W. RETCHAM.	24. J. S. RUTAN.

ON WHICH SIDE WAS SEYMOUR DURING THE WAR?

The Pittsburgh *Post*, alluding to our comments upon Governor SEYMOUR'S recent speeches, says: "We are persuaded nothing but the conviction of a falling and desperate cause, would have attempted the ordinarily wary Editor of the COMMERCIAL *into a statement the world knows to be false*," and asks, "will the Editor of the COMMERCIAL interpose his personal reputation to sustain the assertion that Governor SEYMOUR instigated the New York roughs to riot?" We do not regard our "personal reputation" as of paramount importance in the discussion of Governor SEYMOUR'S anti-war record, nor do we perceive the necessity for lugging it into the discussion, but we will answer the *Post* in a manner that we hope will prove satisfactory.

In accepting the *Post's* challenge, we may here tender our thanks to that journal for giving us an opportunity to review the anti-war record of the standard bearer of the Democracy, prior to and during the war. Our language was that "Governor SEYMOUR is the same SEYMOUR to-day that he was WHEN HE INSTIGATED THE NEW YORK ROUGHS TO BLOODY RIOT, and when well advanced in their murderous carnival addressed them as his "friends.""

We now propose to prove this assertion by such authority as we trust will be acceptable to the *Post* since it is confined *solely to the utterances of the gentleman whose honor is so dear to that journal.* Neither he nor the *Post* dare deny the correctness of the proofs we are about to submit.

In his speech delivered at Tweddle Hall, Albany, on the 31st of January, 1861, Gov. SEYMOUR made use of the following language:

"LET US ALSO SEE IF SUCCESSFUL COERCION BY THE NORTH IS LESS REVOLUTIONARY THAN SUCCESSFUL SECESSION AT THE SOUTH."

If Governor SEYMOUR did not mean that the action of the Government, in preparing to defend itself from the assaults of the rebels was equally as revolutionary as the rebellion itself, will he endeavor to explain to his audience to-night what he *did* mean? Will either Governor SEYMOUR or the *Post* undertake to give us a new interpretation to his assertion, made in the same speech, that:

"The question is simply this: *Shall we compromise after the war, or compromise without war?*"

Hitherto, the mass of loyal men in the country have held the belief that this was the language of a man who was a stranger to patriotic emotions, and was either too cowardly to defend his Government, or secretly sympathized with its enemies. If it is in the power of the *Post* or Governor SEYMOUR to disabuse the minds of the public of this impression, neither will ever find a better opportunity than the present occasion furnishes.

In a speech delivered at Utica, New York, October 28th, 1861, Governor SEYMOUR said:

"I DENY, THAT SLAVERY IS THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

If it is true that slavery must be abolished to save this Union *then the people of the South should be allowed to withdraw.*

No strong Government which may be evoked by the present political convulsions of our land will consent to disorganize and destroy the Southern States *by giving immediate freedom to 4,000,000 uneducated African slaves.*"

In denying that slavery was the cause of the war, and asserting that the people of the South "should be allowed to withdraw" rather than that slavery should be abolished, did not Gov. SEYMOUR advance the sole argument employed by the secessionists, and did he not wilfully misrepresent the facts, or will he venture to inform his audience to-night what *did* cause the war? In his speech at the Chicago Convention, August 30, 1864, he said:

"THIS ADMINISTRATION CANNOT NOW SAVE THE UNION IF IT WOULD.

SEYMOUR has had abundant reason to change his opinion since, but in view of the fact that the loyal people of the North were mourning over their fallen braves, and exerting every effort to roll back the tide which in that hour threatened to engulf the Union, we ask the *Post*, and the leader of the Democracy, if this was the language of a man *friendly* to the Government? The very next day, this man, whose faith in the patriotism of the people and the strength of the Government was even less than a grain of mustard seed, said:

"For three and a half years we have tried war in vain. * * * I appeal to him, is there made any progress in this war? *We don't want war but peace, relief, protection. We want to vote, to the last action of life!*"

These speeches, which were eagerly discussed in the South, commented upon favorably, and *relied upon as the expression of Northern secessionists, tended directly to prolong and embitter the already bloody contest.* In his infamous Fourth of July speech at the Academy of Music in New York in 1863, SEYMOUR began by asking the Republicans, "where are the victories that were promised us?" And then this persevering opponent of the Government added:

"When I accepted the invitation to speak, with others, at this meeting, we were promised the downfall of Vicksburg, the opening of the Mississippi, the probable capture of the Confederate capital, and the exhaustion of the rebellion. By common consent all parties had fixed upon this day, when the results of the campaign should be known, to mark out that line of policy which they felt our country should pursue. But in the moment of expected victory there came the midnight cry for help from Pennsylvania, to save its despoiled fields from the invading foe; and almost within sight of your merchants were hurried to the razor's edge."

Even while this friend of traitors croaked like a bird of evil omen, Vicksburg surrendered to GRANT and 35,000 rebels laid down their arms, and Gettysburg was being made immortal. While he gloated over the failure of the Government, it was inflicting the death wound to the rebellion.

A few days afterwards, the people of New York were ordered to prepare for the draft. How did Governor SEYMOUR act upon this occasion? Instead of rendering the Government the assistance it required, and which every loyal man hastened to contribute, Governor SEYMOUR, in a public speech, *the speech which produced riot and bloodshed*, alluding to the draft, said: "Remember this, *that the bloody, and treasonable, and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity CAN BE PROCLAIMED BY A MOB as well as a Government.*" This was the spark which exploded the magazine of evil passions, which came near consuming New York. When the mob murdered innocent women and children, instead of proposing measures that would compel them to acknowledge the superiority of the laws, Governor SEYMOUR addressed the rioters in honied words and as his "friends."

If anything more were needed to consign the memory of Governor SEYMOUR to the infamy which attaches to cowardice and the friend of traitors, it is to be found in his last public speech during the war, at Philadelphia, October 5, 1864. On this occasion Mr. SEYMOUR said:

"A year ago a person came to me and asked my opinion about the draft. I said it was *contrary to the genius of our institutions.* * * * I told them if they passed the Conscription act it would prove to be a curse, not only to the South, but to the North. The act was passed. * * * * * * * * A bad law had just been made worse by the form of bounties, and while you talked of confiscating the property of the people of the South, *you touched one far type of the North.* A selfish, narrow and vindictive legislation reaches your own homes, for you have despised the wisdom of your fathers, and violated the principles of the Constitution.

"We must go back to these. We must teach every man in the land that his person is sacred, and he will love the laws that protect it. * * * * * * * * * The three years' men who were taken into the army in 1862 will go out of service next week. Their terms begin to expire in December. *In nine months the army will need the largest additions that have been made to it at any time during the war.* Is there to be a shrank from calling for any more three years' men just before an election, and the vacancies filled by the one year men that must be filled in nine months, and it is reasonable to believe that the largest draft that has yet been made will be required at the beginning of the year 1865. I do not speak unadvisedly, for the Administration has already notified me that they expect another draft. The State of New York has furnished an excess of three year men, and of one year men. In making up the quota of the State, every three year man should be counted equal to three one year men. They said they could not do that, as they needed nine immediately, but they provided that a three years' man should count as one year man on the first draft, and as two men again on the third draft, and thus the matter would be equalized. So it appears from this that we are to have *at least two drafts more.*"

Anything better calculated to bring the course the Government was *compelled* to pursue to preserve its life, into opprobrium and contempt, could not be devised. In the first place, the "draft was opposed to the genius of our institutions." We may infer from his silence that in Governor SEYMOUR'S opinion the rebellion *was not.* The large bounties were a species of confiscations against the North, and as *"two more* drafts" were imminent, he advised every man to "hold his person sacred." Was this language calculated to "instigate riots?" We leave the question to be decided by the impartial reader. Is it any wonder that General DIX, in alluding to Governor SEYMOUR'S nomination, said:

"He has not a single qualification for the successful execution of the high, official trust to which he has been nominated. * * * * * * * I should regard his election at this juncture, when steadiness of purpose, decision, and self-control are so much needed, as one of the greatest calamities that could befall the country."

* * * It was perhaps not unfit that Mr. SEYMOUR, after presiding in 1864 over the Chicago Convention, which declared the war a failure, should preside over the Convention of 1868, in which a proposition to discredit the debt contracted to carry on that war was received with tremendous cheering.

Disregarding, confidently of all these considerations, I should be greatly surprised if the people of the United States were to elect as their Chief Magistrate a man who was making at the Academy of Music, on the 4th of July, 1863, *a speech deficient in all the characteristics of an extended law of country*, at the very hour when general GRANT was carrying the victorious arms of the Union into Vicksburg.

In conclusion, we reiterate our charge. For upwards of four years Gov. SEYMOUR systematically and persistently opposed the Government when he should have aided it. Instead of mowing down the mob with canister, he called them his friends, and promised to exert himself to have the draft stopped. He was *determined* to stop it, and he demanded of the President that it should not be enforced. He sneered at the Federal victories upon every occasion. He did not make *one single loyal speech during the war.* On the contrary his speeches were scattered broadcast among the rebels, and furnished them with hope when hope was denied them from every other quarter. At the moment when victory was crowning our efforts he presided over a Convention that pronounced the war a "failure."

The *Post* reproduces the correspondence between Governor SEYMOUR and the War Department and Governor CURTIN. In this the *Post* has done an ill advised thing. Can the *Post* produce anything *at all similar* in tone to this remarkable correspondence on the part of other Governors? It cannot. We challenge it to the proof. The reason is very simple. As President LINCOLN remarked, "nobody needed thanks but SEYMOUR." The rest of the Governors were so loyal, so eager to aid the Government, that they would be disposed to regard anything in the shape of a compliment for the simple performance of their duty as out of place. SEYMOUR'S case, LINCOLN argued, was altogether different. He was not in sympathy with the Government, and any service he rendered ought to be acknowledged immediately, "in order to keep him up to his work."

We leave the reader to determine on which side SEYMOUR was during the great struggle to preserve the Government.

MR. CHASE has caused it to be denied that he ever expressed a willingness to accept Mr. SEYMOUR'S place on the Tammany Ticket, and pronounces the letter that has appeared accepting the position a forgery. It certainly is creditable to Mr. CHASE that he does not aspire to Mr. SEYMOUR'S shoes in the Presidential race; but since the report that he does is among the least of many that are afloat that compromise him badly in the estimation of his countrymen, we scarcely see why he should have selected it for denial and left the others uncontradicted. It is true that it is something to be able to contradict one bad report, but it is worse that a dozen others, that an honorable man would consider far more damaging, cannot be denied.

That Resurrection.

The many people who have marveled at the resurrection of the crowned skeletons of the incas of Peru, (incorrectly termed *mummies,*) during the recent earthquake in that country, will find a solution of the marvel in the statement furnished the New York *Tribune* by E. G. S. (Squiers.) If we may believe him, "there is no mystery in the revelation, or anything in the fact that will "open up a new chapter on the antiquity of America." The desert hills behind Arica, as indeed those surrounding the few habitable spots on the Peruvian coast, are literally stuffed with the *desiccated* bodies of the ancients, who, but thinly covered with the light and nitrous sands, and are often exposed by the winds.

E. G. S. has seen dozens of them at Arica, lying on the surface, wrapped in coarse grass matting, or in their crumbling nets, for most who lived here seem to have been fishermen. In excavating for the Arica and Tacna Railway a dried body was found partly encased in a wrapper of thin gold. Rude implements, domestic utensils, and occasionally ornaments are found with the human remains.

In fact, the simple preservation of *these mummies* seems to be due solely to the natural dry condition of the soil and climate. People who have indulged in bad dreams about the *mummies* can now rest in peace and quiet, and keep away from Peru.

The Trials of Christianity in Japan.

The Mikado of Japan is determined to crush the life out of Christianity as it is practiced in that country. He has issued an edict of extermination, and the authorities have already arrested a large number of converts, placed them in vessels and transported them to various parts of the country. Banishment is regarded as little better than death by the poor people, but no one has had the courage to interfere in their behalf. The native priests have attacked the Christian religion in a small pamphlet. On the other hand the Catholic Bishop hastened immediately to lay the matter before the French Minister.

It is only fair to the Japanese to explain that their present action is based upon the evil practices which have followed in the wake of the Christian priests in time past. The influence of the Jesuits, who had hardly obtained a foothold in the country in the seventeenth century until they began to devote their sole efforts to securing landed possessions, and who quarreled bitterly with those Christians who opposed their grasping system, led the Japanese to believe that their Christianity was merely a political principle. The dissensions of the Jesuits, Franciscans, and Dominicans for ignoble desire to handed power brought down upon them the anger of the jealous Government. From that day to this Christianity has been regarded as a cloak for the gratification of sensuality and temporal power, and the better portion of the Japanese wage an unrelenting war against it.

The Cotton Crop.

The various accounts we have received from time to time concerning the injury to the cotton crop have been confirmed. In some localities in Alabama, Georgia and Florida, the ravages of the caterpillar have not left a single green leaf on the stalks of the plant. In Georgia three-eighths of the cotton planted has been destroyed; in Alabama the same; in Florida one-quarter; in Louisiana one-quarter; in Arkansas and Tennessee the same; in Texas one-eighth. In North Carolina and Virginia the destruction is greater, and in those States the damage has been trifling.

The fact that a much larger amount of cotton has already been carried to market this year, does not necessarily indicate an increased yield. The total yield in 1867-68 did not exceed 2,600,000 bales. The amount planted this year is estimated at 3,700,000 bales. Of this amount 1,400,000 bales will be destroyed by caterpillars, leaving about 2,015,000.

THE foreign mails bring us the details of the conspiracy against the life of the Sultan of Turkey. Among the persons implicated are many Russians and Greeks.

The leadership of the conspiracy, it appears, was in the hands of these foreigners, and the object aimed at by them was, by the overthrow of the Central Government, to bring about all over the Empire a state of anarchy which would render impossible the suppression of the insurrection which was simultaneously to take place in the Provinces.

The truth of this statement cannot be denied. It is not possible that the Turks could have conspired against the existence of their own country. The hand of the Christian is progressing with the utmost secrecy.

The Ambassadors of Russia and Greece have made application that the subjects of their countries respectively should be tried by a mixed commission composed of delegates from each Embassy and the Turkish Judges.

This Porte refused. So the representatives of the powers named were compelled to abandon the consultation by default.

EXTRAORDINARY STORMS.—The English papers contain accounts of storms, which though unusual, are not without precedent. At Shirbury Heath, near Thornbury, the turnpike road, for a distance of one hundred and fifty yards, was covered with small shelled snails, like sea snails. A similar storm occurred at Cockington, a few miles distant, some forty years ago. Another shower of snails is remarked near Thornbury recently. The earth for several miles along the Severn was thickly covered with insects, commonly known as "lady cows." These greatly incon venienced pedestrians. It will be remembered that we recently gave some account of the unusual amount of insect life for which the neighborhood of the Severn has been remarkable.

"BULL RUN" RUSSELL, in a letter to the *Times*, descriptive of the men at the head of the Spanish Government, states that every one of them has nothing to lose. The Prime Minister of State was one of the chief contributors to the *Diario Espanol*. The Minister of the Interior was the chief editor of the *Iberid*. The Minister of Finance has written good poetry. The Minister of Education, and the Minister of the Colonies, have both made reputations as writers. These facts show that the people of Spain have excellent sense. There can be no doubt that the moment the poets and editors drop the pen for the scepter of office, they will evince a wholesome contempt for their old avocation, and kick the dirt of business transactions without the slightest compunction.

AN eye witness describes General Prim's reception in Madrid as the grandest popular demonstration ever witnessed on the Continent. The loftiest words, the most eloquent periods would fail to do justice to the scene. How unspeakable thing about the crowd was the quietness and regularity of the proceedings. There was none of the vulgarity or low humor so common to similar displays in England and on the continent. No police were out, and no attempts were made to direct or control the populace. The people showed by their behavior that they appreciated freedom too well to abuse it.

THE STATE---OFFICIAL.

The Vote for Congress.

The following is the vote for the several candidates for Congress in this State as returned to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth:

	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.
First District.		
Randall, D.	14,745	
Berry, R.	8,408	
	6,337	
Second District.		
O'Neill, R.	15,532	
Florence, D.	11,913	
		2,620
Third District.		
Moffett, D.	13,856	
Myers, R.	13,729	
	127	
Fourth District.		
Kelley, R.	17,107	
Nicholson, D.	15,248	
		1,859
Fifth District.		
Reading, D.	13,190	
Taylor, R.	13,158	
	41	
Sixth District.		
Stiles, D.	15,247	
Breitenbach, R.	12,568	
	2,679	
Seventh District.		
Townsend, R.	12,771	
Monaghan, D.	9,481	
		3,290
Eighth District.		
Getz, D.	13,738	
Eckert, R.	7,672	
	6,266	
Ninth District.		
Dickey, D.	11,993	
Swarr, D.	5,674	
	6,319	
Tenth District.		
Cake, R.	12,591	
Conner, D.	12,276	
	225	
Eleventh District.		
Van Auken, D.	17,928	
Torry, R.	10,023	
	7,905	
Twelfth District.		
Woodward, D.	16,687	
Strong, R.	14,898	
	1,789	
Thirteenth District.		
Mercur, R.	12,733	
Piollett, D.	12,412	
	311	
Fourteenth District.		
Packer, R.	15,508	
Knipe, D.	12,902	
	2,606	
Fifteenth District.		
Haldeman, D.	15,818	
Small, R.	12,319	
	3,299	
Sixteenth District.		
Cessna, R.	13,653	
Kimmell, D.	13,509	
	144	
Seventeenth District.		
Morrell, R.	12,100	
Lahida, D.	11,006	
	1,094	
Eighteenth District.		
Armstrong, R.	16,769	
Mackey, D.	14,742	
	2,028	
Nineteenth District.		
Scofield, R.	16,003	
Brown, D.	14,355	
	2,648	
Twentieth District.		
Gilfillan, R.	18,079	
De France, D.	16,267	
	1,812	
Twenty-first District.		
Foster, D.	13,809	
Covode, R.	13,768	
	41	
Twenty-second District.		
Negley, R.	16,175	
Marks, D.	11,696	
	4,479	
Twenty-third District.		
Phelps, R.	16,695	
Mitchell, D.	11,016	
	5,049	
Twenty-fourth District.		
Donley, R.	13,860	
Crawford, D.	12,737	
	1,123	
	28,184	35,597
		28,184
Republican majority on Congress		7,413

Liberty of Conscience and Freedom of the Press in Spain.

[Paris (October 12) Correspondence of London Star.]

The chief news of importance which reaches us from Spain is the manifestation of the people in favor of liberty of worship, one of the grand points on which the Queen refused to yield when urged to do so at San Sebastian, saying that she preferred losing her crown, which alternative she has been given the opportunity of adopting. "Down with the priests and up with the King Lives Juan Prim" are the cries recorded by the correspondent of the *Siecle*. Jesuits are flying across the frontier at Guipurcoa—a proclamation drawn up by a General Assembly orders all members of that society to quit the country. It is hard to say, however, to know whether Serrano will venture to proclaim the downfall of priestly influence, which liberty of worship involves in a country. Consideration as the last stronghold of bigotry. The Junta of Seville has decreed the suppression of twenty-three churches and thirteen chapels. The proclamation to the people of Madrid announces liberty by laying down the fundamental principles of universal suffrage and places immediately after it the liberty of worship. Why, therefore, hope to bear of its being recognized as the result of the new order of things. The Junta published at Cadiz, on the meeting and liberty of the press without special legislation. We are not yet, however, aware of the Cortes having met. They are to meet at Madrid. Till we are instructed on this important point we can only consider the document as an authoritative draft, to be acted upon with considerable political skill and based on the only true principles of government.

Freezing the Brain.

The discovery that the brain of a living animal could be frozen, and afterward could recover, was made by Dr. James Arnott, who published the fact in 1845. He exposed it to a freezing mixture. Here research stopped, because with an ordinary freezing mixture it was not possible to act on individual parts of the organ; but the importance of the discovery is not the less on that account. It took in light through the eyelids and saw the surrounding objects; ear by the ear; sensation and substance by the touch; odor by the nostrils; and taste by the mouth; it gave out in return or response, animal motion, expression—all else that demonstrates a living animal. With it the animal was dead. It passed the animal world, and turned into a mere vegetable. And this organ, the very center and soul of the organism, was, by the freezing mixture, frozen, and lay, like dead—all its powers ice-bound. And this organ, again set free, received its functions like death, as we call it, to all the rules of observation, its functions unimpared. Surely this was the discovery of a new world.—*American Educational Monthly.*

THE registration courts in England have closed, but the difficulties involved in the change from the old to the new system have only begun. The crudeness and deficiency of the acts of Parliament, under which the registration is made, have given rise to thousands of conflicting claims and contrary decisions. The wisdom necessary to pass correct judgment upon the qualifications of lodgers and householders, freeholders, tenants and women—the last by no means the least—is not possessed by the revising barristers, and the result is that the question of the political existence of a vast multitude of persons remains for the decision of the courts. Not fewer than ten thousand female claimants will appeal to the law against the excluding barristers, and the number of that new class of voters, the lodgers, that demand to be placed on the list, is stated by the *Economist* at "many thousands." A new registration is estimated as considerably to the liberal advantage, although many of the class from which that party expected to recruit largely have failed, from apathy or ignorance of the necessary perplexing forms, to avail themselves of their new privilege. Disraeli is reported to be in favor of the women's movement, and in that case it is reasonable to suppose that, if the courts allow their claim to the franchise, the gain under the new law may be on the Conservative side.

THE returns of the English trade for the first eight months of the current year, just published, exhibit a gloomy state of affairs, compared with former years. The exports in 1868 were £116,967,927 against £121,059,911 in 1867, and £125,366,820 in 1866. The declared value of the exports during the first seven months of the year may be classified as follows:

	Foreign.	Colonial.
1866	£76,722,636	£34,992,924
1867	75,800,922	27,284,992
1868	73,280,283	28,104,111

The exports to France amounted during the first eight months of the present year to £6,291,-296, against £6,966,967 in 1867, and £6,256,317 in 1866. There has been a marked decline in exports to the United States. In 1866 we only took £12,484,000 worth of British goods, while in 1867, our imports were £13,727,979, and £17,-238,699 in 1868. This show a reduction of more than £4,854,200 in both, as compared with the corresponding period three years ago. There is reason to hope that American imports during the balance of the year will be comparatively light.

ELECTRICAL SEWING MACHINES.—M. CAZAL has invented an electrical arrangement, by means of which the wheel of the machine is turned, and the stitching produced in the ordinary manner. This is effected by a motor-spring electric current, generated by means of a small battery placed upon the ground, the positive and negative wires of which are connected with a series of electro-magnets, acting upon alternating pieces of soft iron. The person who works the machine has only to put a current, or allow it to pass, at will, by pressing a small button upon the table. The time is probably not distant when every house will be able to "light, heat, and drive" its sewing wires, electric or magnetic power, which will be used for various purposes.

THE sugar crop of Louisiana is now set down at 1,200,000 hogsheads. This is a vast increase over the crop of last year. A correspondent of the New Orleans *Bee* says, writing from the parishes of Lafourche, one of the best sugar parishes of the State, says: From every locality wherein the sugar cane is cultivated on this coast the yield, both in quantity and quality, promises to be a fit ending to a glorious spring, summer and autumn. The atmosphere, during the last four or five days has shocked vegetation and are hastening maturation. Last year grinding commenced here on the 21 of November; the probability is that some of our mills will this season be in full operation before the end of month.

THE following is the latest sensation nonsense from Paris: "Every day, and the same day, and the same hour, a lady comes to the Freres-Provenceaux on foot, and selects room No. 4, to be served with dinner. She is in second youth, and handsome still. Knowing her habits, the proprietor serves the dinner she is accustomed to order. The garcon is very deposited the plate, etc., with tears—the lady then bolts the door, remaining for two hours thus enclosed. On leaving, she deposits on a plate, with a napkin, a five-franc piece for a dinner hardly ever touched. She carried her secret thus for the last twelve years."

A fire in Ipswich, Massachusetts, yesterday, destroyed Coburn's block, occupied by Josiah Lord, fancy goods; Stephen Coburn, grocer; W. K. Bell, grocer and provisions; and Clerk; D. M. Tyler, jeweler, and others. Waite's shoe manufactory, adjoining, was also burned. One man was injured by the explosion of a kerosene tank.

THURLOW WEED is to sail for home on the 31st inst. Since going to Paris he has fully recovered his health. He is now in the best of spirits, and very anxious to get back home again. He is still accompanied by his devoted daughter.

STATE NEWS.

It is rumored that Peter Herdic, Esq., of Williamsport, will be a candidate for the next Republican nomination for Governor.

George Labar, of Luzerne county, said to be one hundred and two years old, voted on the 13th inst.

Thomas Soley, of Greene township, Mercer county, was murdered last Saturday week at Jamestown. His body was found horribly mutilated, lying in the peace. No trace of the murderer has been found.

Lancaster city is to have a fair ground. Twenty-one acres of land have been purchased, and a half-mile track laid out. We may expect soon to hear of the first annual fair of the Lancaster County Agricultural Society.

A vein of lead ore has been found near Hollidaysburg, by Mr. James Malone, a piece of which was smelted by F. B. Isett, and found to contain about 60 per cent. of lead.

The Columbia bridge across the Susquehanna river is nearly completed, and will be opened to travel within ten days.

Harrisburg has the following beautiful organizations: Mason, one; Odd Fellows, three, with a fourth to be instituted at an early day; Encampments, two; Knights of Pythias, two; American Mechanics, four; Druids, one; Brotherhood of the Union, one; Sons of Temperance, one; Good Templars, two; Red Men, two; Jewish Society, one; besides several organizations among the colored people.

James Kennedy, Esq., a prominent citizen of Cumberland County, died at his residence in Newville, on Monday morning, aged upward of seventy years. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1840.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Count of Chambord, Henry V., is reported to have written very severe letters to the Legitimist party for the crowning of Napoles, reprimanding them for allowing the Count and Countess of Girgenti to visit Napoleon.

The Italian Government is sparing no expense in making the port of Spezzia complete and to place it on an equal footing with Cherbourg and Toulon. The harbor is one of the finest in the world and can safely contain the united fleets of Europe.

The ex-Empress Charlotte is quite prostrated, and she only revives at intervals to utter fearful cries. Burdened by two invalid children, one mad and the other dying, the health of the Queen of Belgium threatens to break up, and she is only buoyed up by her maternal feelings.

The glaciers of Chamounix are gradually diminishing, which fact is accounted for by Prefect Sommeiller as a gradually increasing moderation of the temperature, caused by the removal of woods, the clearing of uncultivated grounds, the opening of roads and ways and also to the removal of hedges.

During the Czar's recent visit to Warsaw, races were instituted, but as no private parties took part, the whole performance fell into the hands of the soldiers, who acted under command in the same manner as at a review, the military department in charge, and all the seats were vacant in the civilians' stand.

The *Kladderadatsch*, of Berlin, represents the future of Germany by a peacock with its tail spread, seen from before and behind, under the quotation from Hamlet, of, "There is something rotten in the State of ——." The front view of the peacock Northern Confederation, shows all the feathers beautifully marked, bearing inscriptions, such as: Hesse, Nassau, Saxe, Saxe-Weimar, Oldenburg, Kings graiz, Sadowa, Nachod, Hessen, Nassau, &c. The reverse shows all the feathers marked with inscriptions of oppression, such as: Taxes, taxes, necessity, non-existence, laws of the Confederation, electoral decrees, &c. The front view is splendid, but when you see the reverse, oh, dear! oh, dear!

Singular Restrictions upon Business And Social Life in Germany.

Mr. Warner of the Hartford *Courant* writes from Munich, Germany, of the giving away of the singular old-fashioned restrictions upon business and social independences in that country. It is by their abolition that freedom is making its most signal advances in Germany.—

Formerly no one could engage in any trade or business in Bavaria without previous examination before and permission from a magistrate. If a boy wished to be a baker for instance he must serve four years at the apprenticeship. If then he wished to set up business for himself he must get permission, and this was usually refused, as the population could rarely be obtained; for the magistrate usually decided that there were already enough bakers in the town. If he went to another resource was to buy out an existing business, but this usually costs a good deal. When he petitioned for the privilege to open a bakery, all the bakers protested. And he could not open a bakery unless he carried on with out strict examination as to qualifications. This was the case in every trade. And to follow a trade in a town a man must not only not employ a journeyman out of his shop. So that if a journeyman could not get a regular situation, he could not work. Numerous and endless restrictions upon the manufacture and sale of articles; one person could only make shoes, another only boots, another only manufacture shoes for women but not for men; he might make an article in the shop and sell it in the shop, but he could not sell it outside, or vice versa.

Social life was full of useless restriction on trades and business, which palsied all effort in Bavaria, is removed. Persons are free to enter into private relations with each other, and apprenticeship continues, but so modified as not to be oppressive, and all trades are left to regulate the time of their own apprenticeship. Already Munich has felt the benefit of the removal of these restrictions, which for nearly a year has been occupied in the growth of population, and increased business.

But the social change is still more important. The restrictions upon marriage are a serious injury to the state. If Hans wished to marry Gretchen, he must show that he possessed the responsibilities of the double state, and the honest frankish was quite willing to undertake his bride, and the bridegroom, if he was rich enough that in the moon-lighted beer garden, while the band played, and they peeled the tinsel from the pretzels and sweetened their drink from one mug, she allowed his arm to steal around her stout waist. All this love and tenderness and fondling in the eyes of the magistrate, who referred the application for permission to marry to the police. The police and they inquired into the applicant's circumstances, and if, in their opinion, he was not worth enough to support a wife in the style properly, permission was refused for him to try. The consequence was late marriages, and fewer than three children to a family in Bavaria. Now, the matrimonial gates are lifted high, and the young man has not to ask permission of any one, and can marry when he likes, if he is not fearful that the consent of the maidens is more difficult to obtain than formerly.

Cheap Bread.

The era of cheap bread is at hand. The decline in the price of breadstuffs is general all over the country. In Chicago, the great central market, the *Tribune* says the decline in the price of wheat within the past four months has been nearly fifty per cent. On the 31st day of June No. 2 spring—the standard grade—closed at $2 20; yesterday sales were made at $1 15 per bushel, the market closing nearly three cents higher. Meanwhile the amount in store has steadily increased, the receipts, within a few days past, from 486,000 to about 1,-200,000 bushels.

The *Tribune* proceeds to discuss the question as follows:

Assuming the wheat now in store to have been purchased at an average of $1 50—a rather low estimate—the loss to the holders will amount to about $900,000, taking the closing prices of yesterday as the basis of calculation. To this must be added the cost of storage, and the interest on the capital employed, which will swell the cost to probably more than half a million dollars.

This loss has been entailed by waiting for high prices, in the face of a full crop here, and a larger one than the average in the countries to which we usually export our surplus. Very few of the holders were able to say that they were not fully aware of these facts, and yet they held on in the expectation of a rise, while there remained a ghost of a chance of any upward turn, the accumulating stocks only pressing more heavily as a consequence of this course is that now on the market there is a superabundance of the finer kinds of grain; just at the time that they should be nearly empty, in readiness for the winter movement of the crop, which will be by the railroads, while the lake transit eastward is stopped up by the ice.

It is to be hoped to be able to note that there is yet some prospect that our stocks will be materially diminished ere winter. A better shipping feeling has sprung up in New York, and prices are now sufficiently low to permit shippers to forward wheat to that market. The arbitrary rule of "high lives high" is now working against the fact that the present depression is the legitimate sequel to the inflation of last June, and it is to be hoped that it will be its remedy the evil then brought by others.

MLLE LUZGEL, the pretty French actress, was recently married to Prince Tolstoi, one of the wealthiest young noblemen of St. Petersburg. The Prince popped the question in a somewhat unusual manner. There was a fair at the time in Moscow for the benefit of the poor, for the benefit of the French hospital. Mlle Luzgel presided over one of the stands at the fair, and Prince Tolstoi approached it. He asked her how much she would take for a kiss. She glanced at him rather sternly, and replied that she would not take any money for such favors. The Prince passed on, but returned to Mlle Luzgel's stand a quarter of an hour afterward, and said to her, in a low tone of voice, "Mademoiselle, will you permit me to ask you another question, (undecipherable) you will be my wife?" "Have you a betrothed?" She eyed him a moment in surprise and said then, with a harsh quality in her voice, "That depends on circumstances," she said, laughing. "Well, then, would you take me, Mlle Luzgel?" So saying he put his hand. She was greatly astonished, and finally stammered out that she would give him an answer next day. On the next day she called at her house, the reply was in the affirmative, and to-day Mlle Luzgel is a Princess.

THE Wisconsin papers tells terrible tales of the effects of the collapse of the hop bubble, the termination of the hop fever, and the fall in the price of hops. For some years past the hop crop has been so abundant, prices so high and the returns so large, that the hop fever has completely infatuated, and great numbers of otherwise sensible men were converted into hop moneyed men. Everything else was neglected for nothing but hops. Every other interest gave way to hops. The tumble in the price of hops has brought ruin to many a farmer. The farmers in the hop regions, since the panic feed upon which they leaned has broken, are without any money, and without bread; in short, they are left with nothing but mortgaged farms, needy families and ruined credit. The Wisconsin papers say that a few days of the present state of affairs will be the uprooting of probably one-half the hop yards in the State, and conflict the country from so disastrous a crash will be slow.

AMONG the natives of Australia, if any person dies, the survivors will never speak his name afterward. Some think the evil spirit which killed him will kill any one who repeats his name. This causes a constant change in the language, as has been observed of the Pyrenees. It will be remembered that Austrian tribes. Thus if a man bearing the name of "Water" dies, they will invent a new word for water. A Moravian missionary says that, having once, on a sacramental Sunday, given out a hymn beginning "Jesus, God's and David's Son," he was surprised that scarcely any could sing it, and finding the fault to be to their general custom, as they delight in music. But subsequently he learned that a boy named David had just died, and they would not pronounce his name.

THE Union Pacific Railroad has been opened to Bryan, eight hundred and sixty miles from Omaha. This will shorten the time between Omaha and San Francisco to eight days. From Omaha to Bryan the time will be forty hours; from Bryan to Salt Lake city, thirty-two hours; by stage from Salt Lake City to Wadsworth, four days; from Wadsworth to San Francisco, by the Central Pacific Railroad one day. From New York to Omaha requires three days, so that the traveler who possesses the needful endurance can reach San Francisco from that city in eleven days. The fare from Omaha to Bryan is $64 15, and to Salt Lake $110; to Sacramento, $230.

The Unexplored Regions of Central America.

[From Putnam's Monthly.]

There are two or three considerable districts of country, to the northward of the Isthmus of Darien, and almost at our own doors, which have a just appeal to our interest and curiosity, but which are still involved in deep obscurity. The interior valley or basin of Rio Frio and its tributaries, comprised partly in the Republic of Nicaragua and partly in that of Costa Rica, and known as the Bolson of the Guatuso. It is so named from an incommunicative and uncomprehended people who inhabit it, who have succeeded in maintaining their entire isolation from the rest of the world, and who, consequently, preserve unaffected their primitive ideas, language, religion and modes of life. The Rio Frio, on the banks and in the valley of which they live, takes its rise in the flood highlands of Costa Rica, and flows nearly due north, between the Pacific or volcanic coast-range of mountains, and the true Cordilleras, into Lake Nicaragua, at its southern extremity, and within a few hundred yards of the point where the river has its birth, the outlet of that lake, makes its debouchure. Numerous attempts were made by missionaries and others, under the Spanish rule, to ascend the river and open communication with the people on its banks, but without success; and it was only by bribing the Indian boatmen, after months of the year, during the season of rains, the rivers and creeks overflow their low banks, and the whole country becomes a lake, filled with floating forests. But when the waters subside, the channels of the creeks become narrow, the current rapid, and full of rocks and both become bordered by broad bands of thick matted jungle, through the dense shade of tropical sun, generating miasmatic vapors, and filling the air with imperceptible po

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, October 31, 1868.

Weekly Commercial.

THE LATE COUNTY FAIR.

List of Premiums Awarded.

The following is the list of premiums awarded by the Allegheny County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, at the exhibition held October 6-9th, 1868:

Class No. 1—Heavy Draught Horses and for all Purposes.

T. G. Babcock, best horse for all purposes, first premium.....$ 8 00
Samuel Jarvis, best mare for heavy draft, second premium.....5 00
Wyle, best stallion for heavy draft, over years.....10 00
John Carlin & Co., best stallion for heavy draft, over four years.....5 00
John Nobles, best horse for all purposes.....5 00
H. E. Morton, best mare for heavy draft over two years, first premium.....5 00
Alex. Hamilton, best stallion for heavy draft over two years.....5 00
J. S. Kelly, best draft mare, over four years, first premium.....8 00
Thos. Hershberger, best pair draft horses, over years, first premium.....10 00
John McCracken, best two year old stallion, first premium.....5 00

Class No. 2—Including Light Draft and Saddle Horses.

Wm. Silk, best brood mare, with colt at foot, first premium.....10 00
Wm. Silk, best gelding colt, two years old, first premium.....4 00
George Sickman, fastest pacing horse, second premium, discretionary
Albert Hamlin, best saddle horse, over four years, first premium.....8 00
Hamlin Bowring held pacific mare, time less than 2:30.....20 00
J. G. Park, best gelding colt, three years, first premium.....6 00
Jas. McKelvy, best mare colt, three years, first premium.....6 00
Robert Patterson, fastest pacing horse, first premium.....15 00
James Young, best horse over three years, 4 00
J. L. Taylor, best mare colt, over three yrs.
G. Guy McCandless, best saddle and harness horse, discretionary.....6 00
Jonas Johnston, best light draught and saddle horse, discretionary.
Jos. Evans, best 3 year old draft gelding, over four years, second premium in trotting race.....25 00
Jos. Evans, best stallion four years old and over.....8 00
John A. McKelvy, fastest trotting horse, over four years, first premium.....50 00

Class No. 3—Thoroughbred Horses.

George Ewalt, best stallion over four years, first premium.....20 00
Frank Arthur, best stallion over three years, first premium.....10 00

Class No. 4—Jacks, Jennets, and Mules.

Samuel Nixon, best single mule in harness, first premium.....5 00
Robert Boyd, best mule colt, two years, first premium.....3 00

Class No. 5—Including all the different grades of Cattle.

James M Kelvy, best bull over three years, first premium.....15 00
James Kelly, best bull calf under eight months (worthy of special notice, but could not compete for premium as the pedigree was lacking.)
James M Kelvy, best bull calf under eight months, first premium.....3 00
James McKelvy, best cow over three years, first premium.....15 00
James McKelvy, best cow over three years, second premium.....10 00
James McKelvy, best heifer between one and two years, first premium.....5 00
James McKelvy, best heifer calf under eight months, first premium.....3 00
James McKelvy, best bull between one and two years, first premium.....5 00
James McKelvy, best herd, one bull and four cows.....30 00

No. 8—Fat Cattle, Fat Sheep and Working Oxen.

H. E. Morton, entered one pair of oxen, and James McKelvy one fat cow and one fat sheep. The Committee say: "We would recommend the above entries to a favorable consideration, but do not award premiums."

No. 9—Sheep and Wool—Spanish Merino.

John Matthews, best ram two years old and over, second premium.....6 00
John Matthews, best ram one year and not two years, second premium.....5 00
Wm. Herriott, best ram over two years, first premium.....10 00
Wm. A. Herriott, best ram one year and not two years, first premium.....6 00
Wm. A. Herriott, best pen three ewes over two years, first premium.....6 00
Wm. A. Herriott, best pen three ewe lambs, 1st premium.....5 00
Wm. A. Herriott, best ram lamb, 1st premium.....6 00

No. 10—Sheep and Wool—Saxony.

John Matthews, best buck over two years, 1st premium.....5 00
John Matthews, best buck over one year, 1st premium.....5 00
John Matthews, best three ewes over two years, 1st premium.....5 00
John Matthews, best three ewes over one year, 1st premium.....5 00

No. 11—Long Wooled, Leicester, Cotswold, &c.

John Young, Jr., best ram lamb, 24 premium.....$2 00
John Hodgson, best three ewes, two years old and over, 2d premium.....3 00
James McKelvy, best ram, two years old and over, 2d premium.....6 00
James McKelvy, best ram, two years old and over, 1st premium.....8 00
James McKelvy, best ram over one year, first premium.....5 00
James McKelvy, best ram lamb, first premium.....3 00
James McKelvy, best pen three ewes, one year old, first premium.....6 00
James McKelvy, best pen three ewe lambs, first premium.....3 00
John Young, Jr., entered pen of four Cotswold bucks, of which the Committee say: Not being on the premium list cannot recommend to the favorable consideration of the Board of Managers."

No. 12.—Middle Wool, Southdowns,

John Hodgson, best ram two years and over, first premium.....8 00
John Hodgson, best ram under two years, first premium.....5 00
John Hodgson, best ram lamb, first premium.....3 00

Class No. 13—Cashmere Goats.

John Hodgson, best two she goats, first premium.....10 00
John Hodgson, best two kids, first premium 5 00

Class No. 15—Poultry.

R. T. Graham, best three game, one stag and three hens, first premium.....2 00

Class No. 16—Butter, Cheese, Honey and Salt.

Samuel Nixon, best six pounds print butter, first premium.....3 00
Mrs. E. McCormick, exhibited twenty pounds butter made before 15th of June; six pounds butter and twenty pounds of honey; and Mrs. C. A. Morton one gallon maple molasses, all of which the Committee recommend to favorable notice.

Class No. 17—Flour, Meal and Crackers.

R. T. Kennedy & Bro., Pearl Mill; Three Star Green Brand, one bbl. flour, first premium.....5 00
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., Pearl Mill, Two Star Blue Brand, one bbl. flour, discretionary premium.
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., Lily Two Star, blue brand, one bbl. flour, discretionary premium.
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., Pearl Mill, Three Star, green, one sack, discretionary premium.
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., *double extra, blue*, one sack, discretionary premium.
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., double extra blue, one sack, and one sack of Red A, discretionary premium.
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., 1 sack Graham flour, discretionary premium.

Class No. 18—Grain and Seeds.

Mrs. E. McCormick, best bush cloverseed, first premium.....Dip.
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., best bushel white wheat, first premium.....3 00
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., best bushel Amber wheat, first premium.....2 00
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., best bushel Mediterranean wheat, first premium.....2 00

Class No. 19—Vegetables.

C. Scully, best bushel potato onions, second premium.....2 00
John Scott, largest and heaviest pumpkin, first premium.....2 00
C. Scully, best bushel buckeye potatoes, 1st premium.....2 00
Robert Boyd, best bushel early Goodrich potatoes, 1st premium.....2 00
John Scott, bush half bushel carrots, 2d premium.....4 00
Frank Coleman, best and largest assortment of table vegetables, 24 premium.. 6 00

The displays made by Messrs. Samuel Nixon, Wm. B. McCrea, Mrs. Robt. Boyd, John R. & A. Murdoch, Duff Brothers, and Thomas Hyson, each exhibited by the committee for favorable notice.

Class No. 22—Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc.

B. Bockstoce & Son, best collection of ornamental and fruit trees, first and second premium.
John R. & A. Murdoch, best collection of ornamental trees, shrubs and flowering plants, exhibited in growth, first prem ..20 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best display of landscape gardening and gardening embellishment, independent or in connection, first premium.....15 00

Class No. 23—Flowers and Plants.

John R. & A. Murdoch, best exhibition of Plants and Flowers, not less than fifty, first premium.....20 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best floral or other design, first premium.....10 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best assortment of Verbenas, in pots, not less than twelve in flower, first premium.....3 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best assortment of roses, in pots, first premium.....5 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best six varieties Geraniums, in pots, first premium.....2 00

Class No. 24—Cut Flowers, Roses, etc.

John R. & A. Murdoch, best general collection hand bouqets, first premium.....5 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best and greatest variety of Dahlias, first premium.....5 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best twelve varieties of Dahlias, first premium.....3 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best collection of Geraniums, first premium.....3 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best collection of Fuchsias, first premium.....3 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best collection of Gladiolus, first premium.....2 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best basket cut flowers containing best and most varieties, first premium.....5 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best collection Zinnias.....2 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best bridal bouquet 3 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best pair hand bouquets.....3 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best wreath white flowers, first premium.....3 00

Class No. 25—Household Manufactures.

Menna Saladine, best quilt, second premium.....4 00
H. A. Jones, best 20 yards rag carpet, first premium.....3 00
Mrs. E. McCormick, 10 yards white woolen cloth, special notice
Mrs. E. McCormick, best 10 yards tow cloth, first premium.....3 00
Mrs. E. McCormick, best pair woolen stockings, first premium.....2 00
Mrs. Mary Brown, best hand-made quilt, first premium.....5 00
Mrs. C. A. Morton, best ten yards rag carpet, second premium.....2 00
Mary McCully, best ten yards linen diaper, linen not awarded in consequence of cotton being the chief part of yarns.
The Committee report: We also consider the following articles worthy of commendation; home-made oilcloth, by Mrs. E. McCormick; home-made linseys, and linen and woolen flannels, by Mrs. Morton.

Class No. 26—Preserves and Condiments.

S. Nixon, best specimen cucumber pickles.....
S. Nixon, best specimen Pickles.....2 00
Mrs. M. A. Boyd, best can Chelsea one year old.....3 00
Mrs. M. A. Boyd, best can tomatoes.....2 00
Mrs. C. A. Morton, best two jars peaches.....2 00
Mrs. C. A. Morton, best two jars pears, new.....2 00
Mrs. C. A. Morton, best two jars pears, old.....2 00
Mrs. C. A. Morton, best two jars plums, old.....2 00
Mrs. C. A. Morton, best jar tomatoes, old.....2 00
Mrs. C. A. Morton, best five glasses of apple jelly, new.....2 00
Mrs. C. A. Morton, best eleven glasses quince jelly, new.....2 00
Mrs. C. A. Morton, best two glasses blackberry jelly, old.....2 00
Mrs. E. McCormick, best pickled butter (new).....2 00
Mrs. E. McCormick, best quince butter.....2 00
Mrs. E. McCormick, best loaf bread, first premium.....2 00
Mrs. E. McCormick, best peach butter one year old.....2 00
Mrs. C. A. Morton, best loaf bread, first premium.....2 00
Mrs. C. A. Morton, best peach butter, first premium.....2 00
Mrs. A. Drayo, best jar fresh peaches.....2 00
Mrs. C. Drayo, best jar fresh cherries.....2 00
Mrs. C. Drayo, best plum butter.....2 00
Mrs. E. Wilton, best quince butter.....2 00
Mrs. E. Wilton, best pear butter.....2 00
Mrs. C. Drayo, best jar fresh plums and quinces, each.....2 00

The committee consider the following deserving of special commendation: Two jars pickles, by Mrs. Morton; tomato butter, by Mrs. McCormick; spiced peaches, by Mrs. Morton; quince preserves, by Mrs. Wilson; currant loaf bread, by Mrs. Drayo, very fine.

Mixed pickles, and jar of pine apples, by Mrs. Drayo, very fine.

Class No. 27—Farm Implements, No. 1.

Beckham & Long, best churn, second premium.....
Beckham & Long, best six grain measures, first premium.....2 00
Beckham & Long, best Portable Fence, discretionary premium.
T. H. Bingham, best churn, honorable mention.
W. A. Flanders, best Beehive, diploma and.....
W. A. Flanders, best Beehive with Bees.....5 00
W. A. Flanders, best method of Handling and Taming Bees, diploma.
James E. Carter, best Churn, with Douthet attachment, first premium.....3 00
Logan, Gregg & Co., best dozen D Handle Forks.....2 00

Class No. 28—Farm Implements No. 2.

S. Nixon, best Market Wagon, first premium.....$5 00
Hall & Speer, best Road Scraper.....1 00
Beckham & Long, best Wedding Machine, "Union," honorable mention.
Beckham & Long, best Clothes Wringer, Beckham's Darning held pacific mare, time less than 2:30.....20 00
J. G. Park, best gelding colt, three years, first premium.....3 00
Jas. McKelvy, best mare colt, three years, first premium.....6 00
Robert Patterson, fastest pacing horse, first premium.....15 00
James Young, best horse over three years, 4 00
J. L. Taylor, best mare colt, over three yrs.
G. Guy McCandless, best saddle and harness horse, discretionary.....6 00
Jonas Johnston, best light draught and saddle horse, discretionary.
Jos. Evans, best 3 year old draft gelding, over four years, second premium in trotting race.....25 00
Jos. Evans, best stallion four years old and over.....8 00
John A. McKelvy, fastest trotting horse, over four years, first premium.....50 00

Class No. 3—Thoroughbred Horses.

George Ewalt, best stallion over four years, first premium.....20 00
Frank Arthur, best stallion over three years, first premium.....10 00

Class No. 4—Jacks, Jennets, and Mules.

Samuel Nixon, best single mule in harness, first premium.....5 00
Robert Boyd, best mule colt, two years, first premium.....3 00

Class No. 5—Including all the different grades of Cattle.

James M Kelvy, best bull over three years, first premium.....15 00
James Kelly, best bull calf under eight months (worthy of special notice, but could not compete for premium as the pedigree was lacking.)
James M Kelvy, best bull calf under eight months, first premium.....3 00
James McKelvy, best cow over three years, first premium.....15 00
James McKelvy, best cow over three years, second premium.....10 00
James McKelvy, best heifer between one and two years, first premium.....5 00
James McKelvy, best heifer calf under eight months, first premium.....3 00
James McKelvy, best bull between one and two years, first premium.....5 00
James McKelvy, best herd, one bull and four cows.....30 00

No. 8—Fat Cattle, Fat Sheep and Working Oxen.

H. E. Morton, entered one pair of oxen, and James McKelvy one fat cow and one fat sheep. The Committee say: "We would recommend the above entries to a favorable consideration, but do not award premiums."

No. 9—Sheep and Wool—Spanish Merino.

John Matthews, best ram two years old and over, second premium.....6 00
John Matthews, best ram one year and not two years, second premium.....5 00
Wm. Herriott, best ram over two years, first premium.....10 00
Wm. A. Herriott, best ram one year and not two years, first premium.....6 00
Wm. A. Herriott, best pen three ewes over two years, first premium.....6 00
Wm. A. Herriott, best pen three ewe lambs, 1st premium.....5 00
Wm. A. Herriott, best ram lamb, 1st premium.....6 00

No. 10—Sheep and Wool—Saxony.

John Matthews, best buck over two years, 1st premium.....5 00
John Matthews, best buck over one year, 1st premium.....5 00
John Matthews, best three ewes over two years, 1st premium.....5 00
John Matthews, best three ewes over one year, 1st premium.....5 00

No. 11—Long Wooled, Leicester, Cotswold, &c.

John Young, Jr., best ram lamb, 24 premium.....$2 00
John Hodgson, best three ewes, two years old and over, 2d premium.....3 00
James McKelvy, best ram, two years old and over, 2d premium.....6 00
James McKelvy, best ram, two years old and over, 1st premium.....8 00
James McKelvy, best ram over one year, first premium.....5 00
James McKelvy, best ram lamb, first premium.....3 00
James McKelvy, best pen three ewes, one year old, first premium.....6 00
James McKelvy, best pen three ewe lambs, first premium.....3 00
John Young, Jr., entered pen of four Cotswold bucks, of which the Committee say: Not being on the premium list cannot recommend to the favorable consideration of the Board of Managers."

No. 12.—Middle Wool, Southdowns,

John Hodgson, best ram two years and over, first premium.....8 00
John Hodgson, best ram under two years, first premium.....5 00
John Hodgson, best ram lamb, first premium.....3 00

Class No. 13—Cashmere Goats.

John Hodgson, best two she goats, first premium.....10 00
John Hodgson, best two kids, first premium 5 00

Class No. 15—Poultry.

R. T. Graham, best three game, one stag and three hens, first premium.....2 00

Class No. 16—Butter, Cheese, Honey and Salt.

Samuel Nixon, best six pounds print butter, first premium.....3 00
Mrs. E. McCormick, exhibited twenty pounds butter made before 15th of June; six pounds butter and twenty pounds of honey; and Mrs. C. A. Morton one gallon maple molasses, all of which the Committee recommend to favorable notice.

Class No. 17—Flour, Meal and Crackers.

R. T. Kennedy & Bro., Pearl Mill; Three Star Green Brand, one bbl. flour, first premium.....5 00
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., Pearl Mill, Two Star Blue Brand, one bbl. flour, discretionary premium.
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., Lily Two Star, blue brand, one bbl. flour, discretionary premium.
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., Pearl Mill, Three Star, green, one sack, discretionary premium.
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., *double extra, blue*, one sack, discretionary premium.
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., double extra blue, one sack, and one sack of Red A, discretionary premium.
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., 1 sack Graham flour, discretionary premium.

Class No. 18—Grain and Seeds.

Mrs. E. McCormick, best bush cloverseed, first premium.....Dip.
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., best bushel white wheat, first premium.....3 00
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., best bushel Amber wheat, first premium.....2 00
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., best bushel Mediterranean wheat, first premium.....2 00

Class No. 19—Vegetables.

C. Scully, best bushel potato onions, second premium.....2 00
John Scott, largest and heaviest pumpkin, first premium.....2 00
C. Scully, best bushel buckeye potatoes, 1st premium.....2 00
Robert Boyd, best bushel early Goodrich potatoes, 1st premium.....2 00
John Scott, bush half bushel carrots, 2d premium.....4 00
Frank Coleman, best and largest assortment of table vegetables, 24 premium.. 6 00

The displays made by Messrs. Samuel Nixon, Wm. B. McCrea, Mrs. Robt. Boyd, John R. & A. Murdoch, Duff Brothers, and Thomas Hyson, each exhibited by the committee for favorable notice.

Class No. 22—Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc.

B. Bockstoce & Son, best collection of ornamental and fruit trees, first and second premium.
John R. & A. Murdoch, best collection of ornamental trees, shrubs and flowering plants, exhibited in growth, first prem ..20 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best display of landscape gardening and gardening embellishment, independent or in connection, first premium.....15 00

Class No. 23—Flowers and Plants.

John R. & A. Murdoch, best exhibition of Plants and Flowers, not less than fifty, first premium.....20 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best floral or other design, first premium.....10 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best assortment of Verbenas, in pots, not less than twelve in flower, first premium.....3 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best assortment of roses, in pots, first premium.....5 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best six varieties Geraniums, in pots, first premium.....2 00

Class No. 24—Cut Flowers, Roses, etc.

John R. & A. Murdoch, best general collection hand bouqets, first premium.....5 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best and greatest variety of Dahlias, first premium.....5 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best twelve varieties of Dahlias, first premium.....3 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best collection of Geraniums, first premium.....3 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best collection of Fuchsias, first premium.....3 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best collection of Gladiolus, first premium.....2 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best basket cut flowers containing best and most varieties, first premium.....5 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best collection Zinnias.....2 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best bridal bouquet 3 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best pair hand bouquets.....3 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best wreath white flowers, first premium.....3 00

Class No. 25—Household Manufactures.

Menna Saladine, best quilt, second premium.....4 00
H. A. Jones, best 20 yards rag carpet, first premium.....3 00
Mrs. E. McCormick, 10 yards white woolen cloth, special notice
Mrs. E. McCormick, best 10 yards tow cloth, first premium.....3 00
Mrs. E. McCormick, best pair woolen stockings, first premium.....2 00
Mrs. Mary Brown, best hand-made quilt, first premium.....5 00
Mrs. C. A. Morton, best ten yards rag carpet, second premium.....2 00
Mary McCully, best ten yards linen diaper, linen not awarded in consequence of cotton being the chief part of yarns.
The Committee report: We also consider the following articles worthy of commendation; home-made oilcloth, by Mrs. E. McCormick; home-made linseys, and linen and woolen flannels, by Mrs. Morton.

Class No. 26—Preserves and Condiments.

S. Nixon, best specimen cucumber pickles.....
S. Nixon, best specimen Pickles.....2 00
Mrs. M. A. Boyd, best can Chelsea one year old.....3 00
Mrs. M. A. Boyd, best can tomatoes.....2 00
Mrs. C. A. Morton, best two jars peaches.....2 00
Mrs. C. A. Morton, best two jars pears, new.....2 00
Mrs. C. A. Morton, best two jars pears, old.....2 00
Mrs. C. A. Morton, best two jars plums, old.....2 00
Mrs. C. A. Morton, best jar tomatoes, old.....2 00
Mrs. C. A. Morton, best five glasses of apple jelly, new.....2 00
Mrs. C. A. Morton, best eleven glasses quince jelly, new.....2 00
Mrs. C. A. Morton, best two glasses blackberry jelly, old.....2 00
Mrs. E. McCormick, best pickled butter (new).....2 00
Mrs. E. McCormick, best quince butter.....2 00
Mrs. E. McCormick, best loaf bread, first premium.....2 00
Mrs. E. McCormick, best peach butter one year old.....2 00
Mrs. C. A. Morton, best loaf bread, first premium.....2 00
Mrs. C. A. Morton, best peach butter, first premium.....2 00
Mrs. A. Drayo, best jar fresh peaches.....2 00
Mrs. C. Drayo, best jar fresh cherries.....2 00
Mrs. C. Drayo, best plum butter.....2 00
Mrs. E. Wilton, best quince butter.....2 00
Mrs. E. Wilton, best pear butter.....2 00
Mrs. C. Drayo, best jar fresh plums and quinces, each.....2 00

The committee consider the following deserving of special commendation: Two jars pickles, by Mrs. Morton; tomato butter, by Mrs. McCormick; spiced peaches, by Mrs. Morton; quince preserves, by Mrs. Wilson; currant loaf bread, by Mrs. Drayo, very fine.

Mixed pickles, and jar of pine apples, by Mrs. Drayo, very fine.

Class No. 27—Farm Implements, No. 1.

Beckham & Long, best churn, second premium.....
Beckham & Long, best six grain measures, first premium.....2 00
Beckham & Long, best Portable Fence, discretionary premium.
T. H. Bingham, best churn, honorable mention.
W. A. Flanders, best Beehive, diploma and.....
W. A. Flanders, best method of Handling and Taming Bees, diploma.
James E. Carter, best Churn, with Douthet attachment, first premium.....3 00
Logan, Gregg & Co., best dozen D Handle Forks.....2 00

Class No. 28—Farm Implements No. 2.

S. Nixon, best Market Wagon, first premium.....$5 00
Hall & Speer, best Road Scraper.....1 00
Beckham & Long, best Wedding Machine, "Union," honorable mention.
Beckham & Long, best Clothes Wringer, Beckham's Darning held pacific mare, time less than 2:30.....20 00
J. G. Park, best gelding colt, three years, first premium.....3 00
Jas. McKelvy, best mare colt, three years, first premium.....6 00
Robert Patterson, fastest pacing horse, first premium.....15 00
James Young, best horse over three years, 4 00
J. L. Taylor, best mare colt, over three yrs.
G. Guy McCandless, best saddle and harness horse, discretionary.....6 00
Jonas Johnston, best light draught and saddle horse, discretionary.
Jos. Evans, best 3 year old draft gelding, over four years, second premium in trotting race.....25 00
Jos. Evans, best stallion four years old and over.....8 00
John A. McKelvy, fastest trotting horse, over four years, first premium.....50 00

Class No. 3—Thoroughbred Horses.

George Ewalt, best stallion over four years, first premium.....20 00
Frank Arthur, best stallion over three years, first premium.....10 00

Class No. 4—Jacks, Jennets, and Mules.

Samuel Nixon, best single mule in harness, first premium.....5 00
Robert Boyd, best mule colt, two years, first premium.....3 00

Class No. 5—Including all the different grades of Cattle.

James M Kelvy, best bull over three years, first premium.....15 00
James Kelly, best bull calf under eight months (worthy of special notice, but could not compete for premium as the pedigree was lacking.)
James M Kelvy, best bull calf under eight months, first premium.....3 00
James McKelvy, best cow over three years, first premium.....15 00
James McKelvy, best cow over three years, second premium.....10 00
James McKelvy, best heifer between one and two years, first premium.....5 00
James McKelvy, best heifer calf under eight months, first premium.....3 00
James McKelvy, best bull between one and two years, first premium.....5 00
James McKelvy, best herd, one bull and four cows.....30 00

No. 8—Fat Cattle, Fat Sheep and Working Oxen.

H. E. Morton, entered one pair of oxen, and James McKelvy one fat cow and one fat sheep. The Committee say: "We would recommend the above entries to a favorable consideration, but do not award premiums."

No. 9—Sheep and Wool—Spanish Merino.

John Matthews, best ram two years old and over, second premium.....6 00
John Matthews, best ram one year and not two years, second premium.....5 00
Wm. Herriott, best ram over two years, first premium.....10 00
Wm. A. Herriott, best ram one year and not two years, first premium.....6 00
Wm. A. Herriott, best pen three ewes over two years, first premium.....6 00
Wm. A. Herriott, best pen three ewe lambs, 1st premium.....5 00
Wm. A. Herriott, best ram lamb, 1st premium.....6 00

No. 10—Sheep and Wool—Saxony.

John Matthews, best buck over two years, 1st premium.....5 00
John Matthews, best buck over one year, 1st premium.....5 00
John Matthews, best three ewes over two years, 1st premium.....5 00
John Matthews, best three ewes over one year, 1st premium.....5 00

No. 11—Long Wooled, Leicester, Cotswold, &c.

John Young, Jr., best ram lamb, 24 premium.....$2 00
John Hodgson, best three ewes, two years old and over, 2d premium.....3 00
James McKelvy, best ram, two years old and over, 2d premium.....6 00
James McKelvy, best ram, two years old and over, 1st premium.....8 00
James McKelvy, best ram over one year, first premium.....5 00
James McKelvy, best ram lamb, first premium.....3 00
James McKelvy, best pen three ewes, one year old, first premium.....6 00
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John Young, Jr., entered pen of four Cotswold bucks, of which the Committee say: Not being on the premium list cannot recommend to the favorable consideration of the Board of Managers."

No. 12.—Middle Wool, Southdowns,

John Hodgson, best ram two years and over, first premium.....8 00
John Hodgson, best ram under two years, first premium.....5 00
John Hodgson, best ram lamb, first premium.....3 00

Class No. 13—Cashmere Goats.

John Hodgson, best two she goats, first premium.....10 00
John Hodgson, best two kids, first premium 5 00

Class No. 15—Poultry.

R. T. Graham, best three game, one stag and three hens, first premium.....2 00

Class No. 16—Butter, Cheese, Honey and Salt.

Samuel Nixon, best six pounds print butter, first premium.....3 00
Mrs. E. McCormick, exhibited twenty pounds butter made before 15th of June; six pounds butter and twenty pounds of honey; and Mrs. C. A. Morton one gallon maple molasses, all of which the Committee recommend to favorable notice.

Class No. 17—Flour, Meal and Crackers.

R. T. Kennedy & Bro., Pearl Mill; Three Star Green Brand, one bbl. flour, first premium.....5 00
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., Pearl Mill, Two Star Blue Brand, one bbl. flour, discretionary premium.
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., Lily Two Star, blue brand, one bbl. flour, discretionary premium.
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., Pearl Mill, Three Star, green, one sack, discretionary premium.
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., *double extra, blue*, one sack, discretionary premium.
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., double extra blue, one sack, and one sack of Red A, discretionary premium.
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., 1 sack Graham flour, discretionary premium.

Class No. 18—Grain and Seeds.

Mrs. E. McCormick, best bush cloverseed, first premium.....Dip.
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., best bushel white wheat, first premium.....3 00
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., best bushel Amber wheat, first premium.....2 00
R. T. Kennedy & Bro., best bushel Mediterranean wheat, first premium.....2 00

Class No. 19—Vegetables.

C. Scully, best bushel potato onions, second premium.....2 00
John Scott, largest and heaviest pumpkin, first premium.....2 00
C. Scully, best bushel buckeye potatoes, 1st premium.....2 00
Robert Boyd, best bushel early Goodrich potatoes, 1st premium.....2 00
John Scott, bush half bushel carrots, 2d premium.....4 00
Frank Coleman, best and largest assortment of table vegetables, 24 premium.. 6 00

The displays made by Messrs. Samuel Nixon, Wm. B. McCrea, Mrs. Robt. Boyd, John R. & A. Murdoch, Duff Brothers, and Thomas Hyson, each exhibited by the committee for favorable notice.

Class No. 22—Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc.

B. Bockstoce & Son, best collection of ornamental and fruit trees, first and second premium.
John R. & A. Murdoch, best collection of ornamental trees, shrubs and flowering plants, exhibited in growth, first prem ..20 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best display of landscape gardening and gardening embellishment, independent or in connection, first premium.....15 00

Class No. 23—Flowers and Plants.

John R. & A. Murdoch, best exhibition of Plants and Flowers, not less than fifty, first premium.....20 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best floral or other design, first premium.....10 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best assortment of Verbenas, in pots, not less than twelve in flower, first premium.....3 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best assortment of roses, in pots, first premium.....5 00
John R. & A. Murdoch, best six varieties Geraniums, in pots, first premium.....2 00

Class No. 24—Cut Flowers, Roses, etc.

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John R. & A. Murdoch, best basket cut flowers containing best and most varieties, first premium.....5 00
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John R. & A. Murdoch, best wreath white flowers, first premium.....3 00

Class No. 25—Household Manufactures.

Menna Saladine, best quilt, second premium.....4 00
H. A. Jones, best 20 yards rag carpet, first premium.....3 00
Mrs. E. McCormick, 10 yards white woolen cloth, special notice
Mrs. E. McCormick, best 10 yards tow cloth, first premium.....3 00
Mrs. E. McCormick, best pair woolen stockings, first premium.....2 00
Mrs. Mary Brown, best hand-made quilt, first premium.....5 00
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Mrs. E. McCormick, best pickled butter (new).....2 00
Mrs. E. McCormick, best quince butter.....2 00
Mrs. E. McCormick, best loaf bread, first premium.....2 00
Mrs. E. McCormick, best peach butter one year old.....2 00
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Mrs. A. Drayo, best jar fresh peaches.....2 00
Mrs. C. Drayo, best jar fresh cherries.....2 00
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Mixed pickles, and jar of pine apples, by Mrs. Drayo, very fine.

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W. A. Flanders, best method of Handling and Taming Bees, diploma.
James E. Carter, best Churn, with Douthet attachment, first premium.....3 00
Logan, Gregg & Co., best dozen D Handle Forks.....2 00

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S. Nixon, best Market Wagon, first premium.....$5 00
Hall & Speer, best Road Scraper.....1 00
Beckham & Long, best Wedding Machine, "Union," honorable mention.
Beckham & Long, best Clothes Wringer, Beckham's Darning held pacific mare, time less than 2:30.....20 00
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Jas. McKelvy, best mare colt, three years, first premium.....6 00
Robert Patterson, fastest pacing horse, first premium.....15 00
James Young, best horse over three years, 4 00
J. L. Taylor, best mare colt, over three yrs.
G. Guy McCandless, best saddle and harness horse, discretionary.....6 00
Jonas Johnston, best light draught and saddle horse, discretionary.
Jos. Evans, best 3 year old draft gelding, over four years, second premium in trotting race.....25 00
Jos. Evans, best stallion four years old and over.....8 00
John A. McKelvy, fastest trotting horse, over four years, first premium.....50 00

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James Kelly, best bull calf under eight months (worthy of special notice, but could not compete for premium as the pedigree was lacking.)
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James McKelvy, best cow over three years, first premium.....15 00
James McKelvy, best cow over three years, second premium.....10 00
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John Matthews, best ram two years old and over, second premium.....6 00
John Matthews, best ram one year and not two years, second premium.....5 00
Wm. Herriott, best ram over two years, first premium.....10 00
Wm. A. Herriott, best ram one year and not two years, first premium.....6 00
Wm. A. Herriott, best pen three ewes over two years, first premium.....6 00
Wm. A. Herriott, best pen three ewe lambs, 1st premium.....5 00
Wm. A. Herriott, best ram lamb, 1st premium.....6 00

No. 10—Sheep and Wool—Saxony.

John Matthews, best buck over two years, 1st premium.....5 00
John Matthews, best buck over one year, 1st premium.....5 00

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1868.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

JUDGE WILLIAMS'S ACCEPTANCE.

We understand that Judge WILLIAMS has signified to Governor GEARY his acceptance of the appointment of Supreme Judge, in place of Judge STRONG, resigned. Judge WILLIAMS is too well known throughout the State to require any words of commendation at this time, but we cannot help regretting the loss our District Court will sustain while congratulating the Supreme Bench on its gain. The Harrisburg *State Guard* in noticing the acceptance of Judge WILLIAMS, says:

> This must allay the anxiety felt by our friends all over the State as to what course Judge Williams might finally determine upon in view of his appointment. In making this announcement we desire to pay this simple tribute to Judge Williams—that he is destined to make one of the ablest, most efficient and dignified officers ever clothed in Judicial ermine, Judge Williams, in this crisis in our State and nation, is needed on the bench.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Thursday says:

> At this crisis of the condition of our affairs, both State and Nation, the acceptance of the position by Justice Williams will be hailed with joy by every Union man. He was to have entered upon his duties in the Supreme Court at Pittsburgh to-day.

OUR PUBLIC ROADS.

We are glad to observe that the recent Grand Jury, in making their presentment to the Court, directed attention to the condition of the highways of the county, especially those incorporated as plank road and turnpike companies. They state, as a notorious fact, that several of the public roads leading into the two cities, are frequently in an almost impassable condition, and suggest that, in justice to the people, some steps should be taken to remedy this imposition. If we are not mistaken as to the functions of the Grand Jury, they have full power to investigate the conduct of delinquent road companies, and indict the managers for misdemeanor where it is found they have failed in a proper discharge of the duties imposed by law. There is quite too much indulgence granted to incorporated companies; and Grand Juries, like individuals, are disposed to regard them as too strongly hedged about by legal barriers to be reached by the ordinary process of law. Thus it is that the public are imposed upon and made to pay tolls upon roads which, if measured by the proper standard, would be condemned as public nuisances. Our purpose, however, is not to complain of the Grand Jury for not inquiring into the condition of our public highways, but to direct attention to the importance of maintaining good roads, both private and public, throughout the entire county. Companies who obtain valuable franchises from the State, and construct and manage roads for pecuniary profit, should be closely watched, and compelled to carry out the letter and spirit of their charters. The public should not tamely submit, year after year, to impositions in the way of tolls upon roads which are, in the language of the Grand Jury, "almost impassable." Corporations which thus abuse their privileges, or neglect their duties, should be held to a strict accountability. Then there are township roads, in the management of which gross ignorance and stupidity, if not criminal neglect, are too frequently exhibited. Not one Supervisor in a hundred understands his duties, if the work is to be taken as an index of the knowledge of the officer. The entire system of maintaining and repairing roads should be remodeled. Under the present plan, the public moneys are usually expended in the most useless, if not reckless manner, simply from want of intelligence, and a proper appreciation of duty and responsibility. While road making is an art, requiring great skill and practical experience, the rule is that "anybody will do for Supervisor," and a suitable selection is rarely made.

It is amazing how slow our farmers and landholders are to appreciate the true value of roads. Good highways are to farms, townships and counties, what railroads are to villages, cities and States. They are the arteries through which the life-giving principle is imparted—the means by which communities multiply in population, and increase in wealth, comfort and refinement. Yet they are neglected as of but secondary importance, and those who should contribute most liberally are usually found advocating the least expenditure, and clamorous to keep down taxation. While it is always commendable to oppose extravagance and exercise economy, yet it is the height of folly to neglect the making of new roads and the repairing of old ones, whenever needed. We cannot have too many roads in a county like Allegheny, so rich in agricultural and mineral resources, and the better they are maintained the more rapid will be the growth in population and the advance of real estate in value.

AN exchange relates some wonderful stories of the performances of an Iron-Jaw-Man, who is astonishing the citizens of New York. He is said to be the strongest man in the world. "While nothing by his legs to a trapeze-bar," this modern Samson "lifts a horse from the ground by his teeth, as well as performing other feats equally wonderful." We are not informed whether the horse is a "saw-horse" or one of those sweet inventions which melts in the mouths of children.

GEORGE THOMPSON, once the abomination of English Tories and pro-slavery Americans, who declared that no preacher who ever defended slavery or who owned slaves had any right to preach the Gospel, and who did more than any other man to prevent the Evangelical alliance from recognizing either, is now reduced to extreme poverty. A testimonial has been raised in his behalf amounting to $5,000. He belongs to the order of men who spend all they have.

THE Governors of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa have issued a call for a convention to meet at Prairie du Chien on the 10th of November, to take into consideration the proper measures to secure an appropriation from Congress for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers in such a manner as to connect the Mississippi with Lake Michigan. A better investment of time, labor and money could not be thought of for the Northwest and South.

THE Russians were among the earliest of modern races to put in practice the system of co-operation. It is stated that whole villages have but one occupation, based upon this system, which extends to the large cities as well. It seems that the system was borrowed from the army, hundreds of thousands of people in this country understand the meaning and uses to which "company funds" are applied. It was from a careful observation of the benefits derived from this system that the co-operative system sprung.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH accuses Charles Reade and Boucicault of "helping themselves to a part of the plot" of one of her stories. If there is any truth in the charge, they should be broken on the wheel. Mrs. E. D. E. S. Southworth is a long way from Eden if we may judge by the horrible performances she says: "I am forced to claim the shipwreck of lovers and their isolated life on the Desert Island as my own." We repeat, if there is a word of truth in this lady's assertions, Messrs. Reade and Boucicault deserve to be "isolated" from the rest of mankind for the remainder of their lives.

WM. J. STEELE, confidential clerk in the Chicago Postoffice, has been arrested and held in $1,000, for opening, and appropriating the contents of letters passing through the office, to his own use. He was detected in the act by Postmaster Sherman. His trunks were searched, and a large number of letters, pilfered of their contents, found. The letters he had stolen were mostly addressed to the LA CROSSE *Democrat*, or N. M. Pomeroy, Esq., of that city. Some also addressed to a gift enterprise in La Crosse. Steele is a loud-mouthed Democrat, and a good Republican was refused a short time since to make room for him.

THE St. Louis *Times*, Frank Blair's home organ, says to the bondholders:

> We give them fair warning. The issue they will next be obliged to fight will not be the greenback issue, but repudiation. If it comes they have nobody to blame but themselves.

The success of the semi-repudiation theories of the Democracy before the people has hardly been such as to warrant the confident style of the *Times*.

ARCHITECTS and scientific men in Washington think that the magnificent dome of the Capitol will prove an expensive luxury, as it will require from $5,000 to $6,000 per annum to keep the work in repair. The expansion and contraction of the metal will necessarily break the paint and allow the oxide of iron to damage the dome and possibly destroy the interior decorations.

THE address of the Democratic Committee of Pennsylvania speaks of the experience that party is gaining in the "school of adversity." The Democrats have been in that school a long time, and richly deserve the flogging just received for having learned so little. The most philanthropic of the opponents of corporal punishment will not interpose in behalf of such blockheads.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE ferryboat Kings County, belonging to the Hunter's Point Company, took fire last evening at her dock, at New York, was towed in the stream and burned to the water's edge. Loss estimated at $70,000, insured.

The corner stone of a hall to be erected jointly by the Masons and Odd Fellows in the fourteenth ward of St. Louis, was laid yesterday with imposing ceremonies.

SMALL NOTES.

The *Times* is determined that the United States shall be represented by a candidate for the Spanish throne, and inclines to the opinion that were McClellan's name presented to the Junta he would at once entrench himself at Madrid in such a style as would render the enemy hopeless. The Democracy would much rather spare Seymour at this juncture. He is used up, worthless, a drag in the Democratic party, but in McClellan there is sufficient negative qualities for another Democratic candidate.

EX-Governor Seymour seems to have a poorer opinion of Congress and Senators than A. J. expressed. In his Buffalo speech he alluded to the "carpet-baggers" in this manner: "They (the South,) were placed under the unrestrained power of *vagrant* men, who gained wealth and official positions by ministering to the passions of the people, and keeping alive disorder. These men, who now, in the Senate of the United States vote down the Senators from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana." Hereafter, we presume the appellation by which Congress for United States Senators will be "vagrants." Congress and the Senate will be composed of "vagrants" "hanging on the verge" of the Government. "Vagrant" sounds almost as well as "Bump Congress." Mr. Seymour begins so well that there is no telling where he will end.

The residents of St. Domingo and Hayti are so accustomed to revolution that they could not relish their victuals if they were deprived of their usual enjoyment. Recent advices from Havana inform us that General Ogando is at the head of another rebellion against the Government of Baez. Salnave has besieged the forces of Jacmel in Hayti, and the Island rejoices under two Presidents.

Captain Louis Bordewieth, of the schooner J. Hibbard, must be ranked with the world's heroes who risk their own lives in the effort to save the lives of others. When the steamer Milwaukee went ashore on Lake Michigan the other day, Captain Bordewieth made three trips to the wreck, risking his life each time, and saved seventeen persons in all. He was the first one to man a boat.

People who have little faith in death-bed repentance are excusable in regarding the recent utterances of the decaying Democracy with suspicion. Very many think if one half the honesty they profess at present is real, the party could not select a more appropriate time to die, and think that the providence which inherits its property would be catastrophe will in all probability only prolong its life to the total destruction of its morals.

Wade Hampton is out in a new role, the role of General Adviser. In a letter addressed by him to a Wisconsin lawyer, the ex-rough rider says: "If the people of the North wish to build up a strong and leading nation (which Hampton endeavored to destroy,) let them be magnanimous and generous to the South. Let them confide more fully *than they have done* to the honor of our people, and they will meet a cordial and heartfelt response." This advice reminds us of the fable of the wolves and the sheep. Once on a time, the wolves sent an embassy to the sheep, declaring that there might be peace between them for all time to come. "Why," said the wolves, "should we be forever waging this deadly strife? Those wicked dogs are the cause of it all; they are incessantly barking at us, and provoking us. Send them away, and there will be no longer any obstacle to our eternal friendship." The silly sheep dismissed the dogs, and thus became an easy prey to their treacherous enemy. The North has experienced the treachery of men like Hampton once; they have felt the fangs of the wolf in their throat, and they are disinclined at present to "call off" the dogs.

Affable, conscientious, well-disposed England has ceased her paper warfare upon the Chinese in London, and returned to the more gratifying pastime of pointing heavy guns at the Chinese in China. The rights of the Englishman in China *must* be respected, if it costs an entire Chinese village and hundreds of innocent Celestials. It is a year has elapsed since a brave English commander slaughtered upwards of two hundred poor people, just because a couple of sailors met with wrong after wrong doing. If there is any truth in history, an Englishman's toe-nail is worth just ten Chinamen and a small baby. These are the Christianly kind people who weep over our barbarities to the "poor Indians," and who wept so much over slavery *before* the war, that they were totally unable to pump up a tear for the "poor slaves" since. If they can't abuse and insult Burlingame they can whip his youngest, or his "feeble and weakly" brother, and they are determined to do it.

When Hon. Reverdy Johnson was indulging in complimentary speeches expressing amiable nothings, we supposed that it was only his way of preparing for the work which he was sent to complete, if possible. It appears now that he has received the idea that his task has been accomplished in uttering that silver-tipped twaddle. He has given the "details" of the business entrusted to him to a committee of arbitrators. Now this is a dish which is apt to spoil with too much cooking. If Mr. Johnson cannot settle the Alabama claims without the interference of the other parties representing powers which are in no way concerned in the question, we are of the opinion he should find tongue enough to say so. We have plenty of men who *can* present the bill, and who have got backbone enough to see that it is paid to the last farthing.

Late foreign mails inform us that the landlords of Merrie England are determined to assert "their rights" at all hazards. One fine old English gentleman residing in Buckinghamshire, addressed a letter to the London *Review* asking: "May I not do as I like with my own?" and proceeds to set forth at length his reasons for believing that he "has a right to dictate to his tenants how they shall vote." He is inclined to the belief that he owns the land and the people who till it. This gentleman would be inexpressibly charmed with the views of the leaders of the Southern Democracy.

An item in yesterdays paper relative to Miss Maggie Mitchell, the popular actress, states the age of that lady to be forty-two. This was an error. Miss Mitchell is yet on the sunny side of thirty, and is as vivacious and captivating in her impersonations as she was ten years ago. She will play an engagement at the Opera House during the present season.

When a committee waited on Professor Agassiz, about nine years ago, for the express object of inducing him to deliver a series of lectures, he replied: "I have not time." The committee coaxed, reasoned and expostulated. Finally they directed the Professor's attention to the pecuniary results. He was still immoveable. One of the committee finally inquired his reasons for refusing to reap the great pecuniary reward which awaited him. "The truth is, I have no time to make money," was the ready response. This remarkable reply fairly deprived the committee of their breath. It was so extremely difficult for the American mind to comprehend it, that some of the committee concluded the Professor was a fool after all. Making money is the grand aim and object of an American's life. Life itself is of secondary value compared with money. To what else are we to attribute the thousands of accidents which causes the loss of human lives on our great highways, on our lakes, rivers and railways? The other day, owing to gross carelessness on the part of a railroad company, in failing to have a splintered rail replaced with a new one, five cars, crowded with unsuspecting victims, were smashed into atoms, two persons killed outright, and about forty injured, some fatally, others maimed for life. When will the American people learn that time can be employed in a nobler way than merely making money?

The Democracy are impatient with their leader. They declare that ever since he got fairly on the stump he has done nothing but deliver doleful speeches. The party desired and required something cheerful and inspiring. A number of the prominent members of the party hereabouts have held a counsel, and resolved to take decided measures to insure a change in the tone of the speeches. Pittsburgh. The means by which the change will be brought about are so simple that we wonder no one has thought of it sooner. The ex-Governor will hereafter share Frank Blair's whisky. Frank's hereditary "proclivity" has long been a bye-word in Liquor; it is thought Seymour will be stiffened up sufficiently to take a more hopeful view of the situation. This is the argument advanced by the Pittsburgh Democracy, but it is the opinion of the most experienced practitioners that no amount of whisky or even burnt brandy can save the Democracy.

Weston's theory that walking in a circle produces giddiness and partial blindness, has been strikingly demonstrated by the great lights of modern Democracy. By the time the Young Eagle of the West reached Pittsburgh in his soaring circular swing, he forgot himself so far as to declare "I am a hard money man myself." The same effect was produced upon Blair, who, it is now asserted, was perfectly sober when he made his sanguinary speech, and subsequent history in this city. Precisely the same effect will be produced on Seymour. The dizziness already caused by his "swing" made him call for "three cheers for the Union, and three cheers for the soldiers and sailors," at Cincinnati. On reaching Pittsburgh, we will be prepared to see the great Decliner and the friend of New York rioters embracing an armless sailor and a wooden legged soldier alternately, with a score of one armed soldiers in the background.

The American heart will be "thrilled," doubtless, upon reading the details of the Liverpool banquet. If it is not exercised upon learning that the "colonel was cheered" when Minister Johnson "grasped Mr. Laird's hands cordially" with such compliments as the "season" warranted, we do not know what *would* move it. Mr. Johnson seems to be bubbling over with friendship for every body and everything. He is one of those gentlemen who carry their hearts on their sleeve. Now, if he will only apologize for the non-payment of the millions of Confederate bonds held in England, and subscribe handsomely to the first elegant "token of esteem" which is to be presented to the pirate Semmes, he will crown his mission in a manner that cannot fail to thrill the American heart—with emotions of profound disgust.

A letter from New York to the Boston *Post* holds out the idea that the Republicans carried Pennsylvania at the October election by votes colonized from New York and other quarters, and that in November, when the colonists will have returned home, the Democrats will carry the State. Considering that it was the Democrats who colonized, and that they were beaten notwithstanding, this view of the future cannot be said to afford very substantial ground of hope. "Mr. Seymour," says the writer, "is not a bit disheartened, but expresses unwavering confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Democratic party." Mr. Seymour is the greatest confidence man at large—but he is not dangerous in the least.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Olmstead, the disbursing agent of the Postoffice Department, who was arrested recently as a defaulter, discharged on giving bail for $30,000, was rearrested, ordered to give $20,000 bail, and afterwards permitted to go about his business for a fourth of the amount, said to be missing, now claims that he has committed no crime, that the moneys missing were appropriated to a different purpose by the order of "persons in higher authority," and that his accounts are correct. If this be true, then the "persons in higher authority" should be looked after immediately. Olmstead is regarded as incapable of the crime charged against him.

George A. Fitch having charged in his affidavit that Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the well-known authoress, urged him (Fitch) to prefer charges against Differdangen Contractor that lady is out in a statement emphatically denying that any conversation was ever held between her and Fitch upon the subject. We are inclined to doubt Mrs. Stephens's assertions. They are a trifle too vehement. She has lived so long in Washington, and dabbled in politics so much of late, that we have no doubt she is interested, more or less, in the retention or ousting of individuals from office.

A member of the Vermont Legislature has recently furnished the following remarkable contribution to the comic literature of the country:

> "A bill for an act to protect fish in Chandler Pond. A bill for an act to protect fish in Chandler Pond. An act entitled an act to protect fish in Chandler Pond. Whereas, Chandler Pond, by the members of the present Legislature, suitable to be stocked with said pond, said act to take effect from its passage."

Rev. Norman Hall, who made so many friends in this county, is working himself out of health. He preaches three or four times every Sabbath, attends innumerable weekday meetings, and writes regularly for four periodicals. The length of his life may be determined by the toughness of his constitution, rather than any exercise of discretion or judgment on his part.

Boston boasts a preacher who does a square piece of work once in a while. He told his hearers the other day that many persons attended church "who might as well not; who would get more good from a stroll in the fields or in some other rational mode of improvement and enjoyment." Others he said went to church simply from force of habit (it is not a *bad* habit, at least), and the observance of a time honored custom; others to be seen and to see; others for "superficially enlivened by eloquence," and still others like the devil, to make trouble." We thought Boston was more devout than this description would lead us to believe. In fact, it sounds exactly like a faithful description of a large class of people in this vicinity.

"How many boarders did you say you had?" inquired an assessor of one of the upper wards of a landlady the other day. "Nine, sir," said the landlady, adding immediately afterward, "but only two are *steady. The rest are Democrats.*"

James E. Murdoch's new lecture, entitled, "Impressions and Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," is said to be one of the finest productions which has been given to the public on the grand theme treated. It is not a political address, but a simple portrayal of the large heart and wise head of Abraham Lincoln.

The California Farthquake.

The particulars of the recent earthquake in California afford ground for the apprehension that the shocks experienced are but the forerunners of a convulsion similar to that which caused such destruction in South America. Two months before the terrible convulsion which caused the loss of upwards of sixty thousand lives in South America, shocks similar to those which occurred in California were experienced. Many circumstances favor the theory that the shocks which created such a panic in California will be followed by others. Although the casulties were light, the panic created by the first shock pervaded all classes, and rendered even the animals wild with terror. Horses were thrown down, dogs ran through the streets barking and howling, and even the birds uttered unusual chattering. The directions of the shock were well marked, one from the southeast and one from the northwest, although the condition of a number of the buildings indicates a rotary motion. The shock commenced heavily and stopped suddenly. Persons who were out during the late earthquake there assert that the shock was as fully as strong as some of those which created such terrible ruin in that region. Six persons were killed outright and many wounded. The destruction is variously estimated from half a million to three millions of dollars.

The Great Bolide.

The French Academy of Science will find abundant occupation for the next ten years in discussing the famous *bolide* of Warsaw. M. Haidinger obtained from the latter about one hundred and forty-two pieces of the broken *bolide*. M. Krantz, of Bonn, gathered sixteen hundred and twelve pieces. Other professors have gathered thousands of pieces, and we are informed that *millions* yet remain strewed over the section of the country where the *bolide* broke. The French Academy of Science computes that this globe had a surface of *two thousand acres*. No wonder the citizens of Warsaw were almost petrified with astonishment when they beheld this immense ball of fire approaching with terrific velocity. Although so much "the like of which has never been heard or felt on the surface of the earth." After the globe burst, each of the pieces in turn broke up. The first discharge represented a sound that cannot be described; the succeeding explosions resembled the rattling of a battery of a hundred pieces of artillery." Where did this immense globe come from? What force directed it against the earth? It never appeared larger than the moon, from the time it was first observed in the heavens, to the time it fell only five miles above the earth, or five hundred! How many questions are sprung by the Warsaw *bolide*, and how little satisfaction the scientific world can give us on the subject.

The Way Gen. Lee Teaches Loyalty.

A letter from Lexington, Va., where is situated Washington College, over which General Lee presides, furnishes an insight into the way the ex-rebel chief teaches the Southern idea how to shoot:

> "Washington College, as I have said, contains some five hundred students, nearly all from the South, and all of rebel proclivities. Squads of these patrol the streets nightly, firing pistols and doing exactly as they please. No colored women dare to go out after dark, and several cases have occurred where refined women have been chased and their clothing torn off and other violence shown them. These students have at different times gone through the town in the night, cursing the United States and its citizens, and on one night last week, while the military commissioner, in his room at the hotel, and threatened to shoot him if he did not take in his flag. A squad of them likewise assaulted the Bureau agent at 11 o'clock P. M., and threatened to beat him, but a brace of Smith & Wesson pistols soon dispersed the crowds.

> "Eight negroes have been severely wounded or killed in the streets of Lexington during the last year, by white men, and no one has yet been brought to trial. For the last nine months no night has passed without pistol firing in the streets at night.

> "The Mayor of the town has confessed to the military and Freedmen's Bureau officials that he is unable to control the action of these students."

Judicial Torture.

A fearful description is given in the London *Telegraph* of barbarities reported to have been recently practiced in Roumania. Last September, the Government of Bucharest raised a large sum of money, and the Postmaster General was sent by the Government of the Hospodar to the locality where the loss occurred, with the privilege of adopting any measures he thought necessary to discover the thieves. The method pursued for extorting confessions from the accused was highly barbarous. A woman was hung to a beam and hot eggs placed under her armpits; her husband was severely beaten, and reeds were driven under his nails to the quick. Other persons, for the space of three days, were subjected to like tortures. They were beaten; they wereticd by the hair to horses' tails and dragged through dirt and filth; they were anointed with petroleum and grease. The local officers of justice attempted no defence for the infliction of these unhappy prisoners, but were forbidden to interfere by the Minister of Justice. At last a letter signed by twenty-three villagers, giving the particulars of these barbarities, was published in a Bucharest paper, and the Minister of Justice, Cretzano, was appointed. The evidence against the Postmaster General and his colleagues was too strong to be resisted, and they were dismissed from their positions and sent before the criminal courts to be tried.

Meade on Grant.

Senator Wade made a hearty, pungent, characteristic speech at Cincinnati on the 10th instant. Of General Grant he said: "He is a man of mind. Given a job to do, and there never was a man in this hemisphere that took more properly how to go about it than he does. [Applause] He has made no blunders. He will make no blunders, sir, when he puts you and your Democracy to the test. General Grant wants peace. General Grant knows that this country, above all others, requires peace. It wants men to turn their attention from war to the great arts of peace—to industry in all its branches; therefore, for these reasons, I say peace. I tell you, sir, he will have peace. He will protect your Union men of the South. He will protect half-past seven millions of Ku-Klux Klans and other murderers of the South, who allow no Union man any security in his own castle, from the 4th of March, 1869. But Grant, I say Gen. Grant will put them down; and, if he cannot do it without it, he will put them down by force. He will be a just man; he does not want to injure men; he is a mild man and a judicious man. He is slow to anger; but when he is provoked he fears no one. He will make, in my judgment, one of the most magnificent civil officers that America has ever produced."

General Grant on Free Speech.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.]

It seems that General Grant can speak, upon occasion, and very much to the point, too. A gentleman from Niagara county, during a visit to Chicago not long since, was fortunate enough to be there one day when Grant, in company with Admiral Farragut, in company with Charles Wilson and Andrew Schuman, of the Chicago *Journal*, called upon Mr. Laird, the senior of Gurnia butchery was alluded to, when General Grant turned to Mr. Wilson and said: "Charley, should the people elect me President, you and the people may be assured that all men will be permitted to speak their honest convictions, wherever they may be within the boundaries of the United States." When these words were spoken the interview of Lincoln closed, as he imagined they might have done in the Wilderness, when an Athanonoused that the people have unanimously elected, and received as an answer to his announcement: "I don't believe it."

Fixed for Life.

We learn from the Newark *Courier* that General George B. McClellan has at last been settled for life. The executors of the Edwin A. Stevens's estate have employed him at an annual salary of $10,000 a year to superintend the completion of the famous Stevens's battery at Hoboken, and which, when afloat, is to be termed *as a free gift* to the State of New Jersey. As no limit is specified for the completion, the General will have a splendid opportunity to develop that engineering skill of which he is the undoubted possessor.

FERNANDO WOOD has declined a renomination to Congress—an act which is deemed so remarkable that no one is prepared with a reason for it.

STATE NEWS.

The result of the election on the 13th inst. shows that in Lancaster City there were cast 3,588 votes. At the usual estimate of seven persons to each voter, it would make the population of Lancaster 25,116. The entire vote of the county was 22,883, and at the same rate would make the population in the whole county, 167,-181.

The people of Juniata county have voted against removing the county seat.

The Senate Chamber in the Capitol at Harrisburg has been very much improved by the frescoing of the walls and ceiling.

Application will be made before the next Legislature for the incorporation of a new bank in Harrisburg, to be called the "State Bank," having a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to five hundred thousand dollars. The gentlemen at the head of the enterprise are Messrs. David Mumma, Geo. Berger, J. L. Boyer, George Winters, and H. A. Sturgeon.

Information is wanted of William Hilliard, aged ten years, who left his home in Williamsport, on Tuesday, the 6, and has not since been heard of by his parents. He is a very sandy hair, freckled face and light complexioned boy. He was dressed in a long, lightish colored jacket, blue pants, dark vest, and purple pantaloons, patched one knee, a straw hat and old boots. Any information concerning Hilliard will be thankfully received by his father, W. P. Hilliard, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

The crowning statue of the monument for the National Cemetery has arrived at Gettysburg. It was modeled and cut in Italy, under the supervision of Randolph Rogers. It represents the Goddess of Liberty, stands twelve feet high, and weighs fourteen thousand pounds.

C. A. Boas, of Harrisburg, had his horse and buggy stolen in open day from in front of a store in that city on Tuesday. The thief was captured some distance from the city, and when taken stated that the horse belonged to a man who was a good Democrat from Washington county and hurrahed for Seymour and Blair. He gave his name as Jonathan Franklin.

The members of the Third Division of the First Army Corps, on their visit to the battle field at Gettysburg, had a reception at the hands of the citizens of the place on Wednesday evening. The visit was made upon the request of Colonel Batchelder, to review the field of the first day's battle. An eloquent address of welcome was delivered by Hon. David McConaughy. General Dana, Colonel Batchelder, Colonel McFarland and others made short but appropriate remarks. At the mention of General Grant, our brave soldier and leader, the wildest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the crowded hall.

Judge Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, has promised that, if the citizens of Montrose contribute $10,000 to build the railroad between Montrose and Mershopen, he will give $100,000 for the same purpose and will pledge himself that the road shall be built.

Alexander Rea, Superintendent of the Coleridge Colliery, Schuylkill county, was fatally murdered on Saturday evening by the "Mollie McGuires" in that locality. Six bullet holes were found in the murdered man's body. He was universally beloved by all who knew him.

Palemon John, Esq., the able editor of the Columbia County *Republican*, after twelve years of arduous and effective service, has retired from the newspaper field, and his withdrawal prompted the step. Dr. W. H. Bradley succeeds Dr. Johns.

A valuable slate quarry has recently been discovered and opened on Little Fishingcreek, Columbia county.

The Gettysburg Company are constructing a passenger railway from the town to the battle field.

The liquors belonging to the estate of Ex-President Buchanan, were sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th instant. The sale footed up over $1,300.

Major Herman J. Hinderkoper, of Meadville, died on Wednesday, at St. Paul, Minnesota, whither he had gone for his health. He served under General Sheridan in the Valley.

Father Boehm, formerly of Lancaster county, is ninety-four years of age, and is the oldest minister of the Gospel in the United States. He was one of the founders of Methodism in this State. He still occasionally preaches to large congregations.

An enterprising speculator has purchased a whole square in a central location in Philadelphia, and intends to erect one hundred and eighty-eight handsome dwellings with ten feet wide. The entire cost will be more than $300,000.

The executors of Hon. James Buchanan have contracted for the erection of a monument over the remains of the ex-President. It will consist of a solid block of Italian marble, five feet high, seven feet and one inch long and three feet wide. The base will be six feet square, and will have heavy mouldings, and the stone will be enriched with a wreath of oak leaves and acorns at the four corners.

Mrs. Michael Reilly, residing near Scranton last week presented her liege lord with three bouncing girls, all so much alike that the poor woman, who has had them christened, cannot tell one from the other.

On Thursday morning a fire broke out in the tank house of Messrs. Lockhart & Frew, on Lease No. 4 of the Sharpsburg Petroleum Company's property, Upper Cherry Run. The fire commenced in the gas tank, but almost immediately communicated to the oil tank, which there was two hundred barrels of oil. The oil burned furiously for over two hours. Loss about four thousand dollars.

Thursday afternoon a tank belonging to the Titusville Pipe Company, containing 1,000 barrels of oil, burst and the oil ran into and down West Pithole Creek, until checked by a mill dam about one-half mile distant from where the tank was situated. Collecting there it was about three thousand barrels. The men at work who were walking about with lighted lanterns, but whether accidentally or maliciously, has not transpired. The oil was on fire in an instant and the flames leaped fully fifty feet which was still running down, ran back up the creek to the Pipe Company's pumping station. Here the earth had been dug out, filled with oil by the bursting of the tank, and the buildings of the Pipe Company, in which were the boilers and steam pumps, three 1,000 barrel tanks, and the tank house, proved to be in the direct line of the burning oil. The tank house of the National Oil Company, in which were three 400 barrel tanks and six hundred barrels of oil, was also destroyed. Loss on Lease No. 2 of the same company's property, not caught and were entirely consumed. The loss of the Pipe Company is $5,000, and that of the National Oil Company $4,000, making a total of $11,000.

Wednesday, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., the Governor pardoned five convicts, executing the last dread sentence of the law upon Thomas McGarity, at Franklin. McCarty murdered his victim in cold blood, while the latter was asleep.

OHIO NEWS.

Nathan Cope, residing two miles from Fairfield, Columbiana county, has an orchard of eighty acres, from which he has obtained four thousand barrels of apples this season. He has sold one thousand barrels at three dollars per barrel.

The New Lisbon Postoffice has been robbed again. Two hundred dollars worth of stamps were stolen therefrom last week.

The English Lutheran Synod of Ohio will hold a meeting at New Comerstown, Tuscarawas county, commencing on Wednesday, October 28, and on Friday, October 30, the synod will attend to the laying of the corner stone of a new church. The new building is to be a very large one, and is to be erected by the Lutheran Church and the Masonic Lodge of New Comerstown.

Thomas H. Genin, the oldest member of the St. Clairsville bar, died suddenly on the 19th inst. While a law student in New York, about 1815, he wrote an epic poem, entitled "The Napolead," after the style of Homer's Iliad, which attracted much attention in the world of letters. He was the first Clerk of the Temperance Society in Ohio with Charles Hammond, Philip Reed, William M. Goodenow, and other distinguished men.

Ironton claims a population of six thousand two hundred and twenty-five.

Ten men voted at Lebanon, Warren county, for the first time, on Tuesday, between the ages of 82 and 93—all for General Schenck and the whole Republican ticket, all against Vallandigham. David Corwin (uncle of Hon. Thomas Corwin, deceased), 93; John M. Snook, 88; Hon. Thomas Corwin, 86; Joseph Fenner, 85; Joseph Sebastian, 85; George Miller, 85; Joseph Perrine, 84; Joseph Bodian, 84; James Benham, 82; Francis Gallaher, Boston Express, 80; John Osborn, 82.

The Barnesville *Enterprise* says: Mr. Hulse, a well known citizen who resided in Stumptown, in Wayne township, while in attendance at the Belmont County Fair, at St. Clairsville, last week, was suddenly stricken down on the Fair Grounds. We are unable to note the exact cause of his death, but presume it to have been occasioned by the excitement induced by the fast driving. He was useful in his day, and informed that Mr. Hulse had a horse at the time in the ring, and was very much interested in the result.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

—Col. J. J. Lawrence has resigned the Superintendency of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad. The employees generally regret to lose their regard and respect for him, did so in a most appropriate manner, by surprising him with a gift of an elegant gold watch and chain. It was duly attached a beautifully engraved Maltese cross. The compliment was well deserved.

—The Venango *Spectator* says that two more cars were killed on the track of the A. and G. W. Railway—profanely called All-mighty and Great Windy—within the last few days. These cars are literally "played to death" by having been capable of ten miles an hour for a short spurt, they could have kept out of the way.

—The corporators of the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad Company met on Saturday last in Odd Fellow's Hall, in Court House, in Uniontown, Pa., on Friday, October 16th. The committee appointed to see Mr. Hughart, President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road, not being present to report, the meeting was adjourned to meet at the same place, on Thursday, December 8th.

—Encouraging meetings have been held in Lancaster county, favorable to the construction of a railroad from Hanover Junction to Peachbottom.

Picty and Sport in Utah.

The *Deseret News* of the 6th contains an account of the opening of the Utah annual conference that new temple in Salt Lake City, on that day. It is mentioned as a notable fact, that it was the first general conference held in Utah at which all the twelve apostles were present. Brigham Young, in the opening address, in which he spoke of the completion of the Pacific Railroad as promising great benefits to Utah, both spiritual and temporal, and did not seem at all to fear the effect of a Gentile eruption. It was evident from the addresses of others of the twelve apostles, that they are not without such fears; and the people are exhorted to "live their religion and be prepared for any emergency." Brigham Young, in his remarks, alluded to the fact that he had been received as an answer to his announcement: "I don't believe it."

Fixed for Life.

We learn from the Newark *Courier* that General George B. McClellan has at last been settled for life. The executors of the Edwin A. Stevens's estate have employed him at an annual salary of $10,000 a year to superintend the completion of the famous Stevens's battery at Hoboken, and which, when afloat, is to be terme*d as a free gift* to the State of New Jersey. As no limit is specified for the completion, the General will have a splendid opportunity to develop that engineering skill of which he is the undoubted possessor.

FERNANDO WOOD has declined a renomination to Congress—an act which is deemed so remarkable that no one is prepared with a reason for it.

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Fast Freight Lines.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

There seems to be no doubt that the recent large reduction in the freight tariff to the West over the Erie, New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads that may result in public good, and, indeed, in the end, greatly advantage the companies, over and above any loss that may result from low charges. In actomplishing the purpose in view. The movement, it seems, is the result of a general understanding between the three great trunk lines, and intended to run off the many "fast freight lines," which, like the express companies in former times, absorb a large amount of money that ought to go to railway stockholders in the shape of increased dividends. These "fast freight lines" comprise the "Red Line," "Blue Line," and others, and they all have old contracts with the various roads at one hundred dollars per car through to Buffalo, with a right to a certain number of cars on each road, and on the Pennsylvania Central, the privilege, we understand, extends to one thousand cars. It is very apparent, therefore, that these various lines, with paying rates of freight, can make an enormous amount of money, which might, in part, be made to enure to the railroad companies. The New York *Express* says that Commodore Vanderbilt and other managers of the Central are determined to make an effort to drive off these "fast freight lines," and in consequence of this fight the public will be benefited by much cheap freights. These lines, at the present rate of freight, are losing about fifty dollars per car load from Chicago to Buffalo, and as much more proportionately as the distance in the interior is greater. If what seemed a battle royal is going on between the Eastern seaboard shall settle down as really a joint-effort among them to break up the "fast lines," the next question to be considered will be, in the prospect of the better profits that will be very likely to be realized from it, how these lines have become parasites on the railroads as well as shippers, by monopolizing cars and taking possession of the best class of through freight contracts to have their cars run over the roads. Thus, while the roads did the transportation, the "fast lines" took the profits, and left the fixing rates to still themselves. Some of these organizations became so very formidable that in this city, in 1866, the Legislature ordered into an investigation of the evil-arising therefrom, and very thoroughly exposed them.

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